roing, March 30, at 10 a. m., OOD & WILLIAMS.

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od to show our friends and the public the biomable, and complete stock of RICH NITURE,

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PER HANGINGS. OPPORTUNITY DE RENOVATING

R HOMES.

Retail Department ESALE PRICES

£ 176 State-st EAL ESTATE.

E, BOYS,

CLARKE & CO.,

m 4, 122 LaSallo-st. R SALE

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

DRESS GOODS. FIELD.

LEITER & CO

State and Washington-sts., Have now open their Spring Im-

th Poplins, in all the new color-

30c and 50c, a "Special Bargain."
Also, a great variety of Japanese
Silks, in Checks and Stripes, Broades and Plain Colors, at greatly

ill also offer 100 pieces of Cashmeres, Beize; Beize Diago-als and Camel's Hair Serges at 50c, 65c, and \$1. These goods are il wool, light weight, and will not rink, making a very serviceable cle for Suits or Polonaises. CLOAKS AND SUITS.

FIELD.

LEITER & CO State & Washington-sts.,

Are this day in receipt of a splendid assortment of Children's SPRING CLOAKS, PIQUE SUITS, LINEN Suits and Dresses, and full lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cotton and Linen Underwear, together with everything estial to Infants' Wardrobes, which will be exhibited in the which will be exhibited in the Ladies' Furnishing Department, second floor, on MONDAY, March 30, and to which they invite attention.

N. B.—BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for sale on second floor.

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To Rent.

TO RENT.

House 16 Third-sv., containing 16 rooms, with all mod-re improvements, will be routed at low price to good mant, and carpois for sale. Apply on the premises Mon-ny at 16 to 12 or 3 to 4, or at 97 fouth Charlest, to J. M. MARSHALL, Real Betate and Renting Agent.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. ring goods and passengers at through rates from is of the United States and Canada to ports in the Channel, and all other points in England. e steamskips, built supressay for the trade, are pro-rich all the bases improvements for the bosonfortand

mennes of GABIR ARD STEERAGE PASSENGERS, who Cabin, RD and See currency. Second Cabin, \$55 new, Second Cabin, \$55

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STATE LINE. Manuchine—State of Panney Frantia, State of Jordatana, the Millermonts (State of Alexania, Unite of Virginia, and Google) State of Stockhamia, Unite of Virginia, and Glasgow, Editor of Stockhamia, So Glasgow, Editor of Stockhamia, State of State of Stockhamia, State of Mills of State of Stockhamia, State of Mills of State of State

ANCHOR LINE

a yeak from New York to all parts of Great Brit-nal, and Continental Repope. Caster from \$955 at the Brit. Blok U.S. currency. Sight drafts at the This well run three lines a week after fat tappy at Company's Offices, N. R. cor. Lasty. LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER. Leather and Findings,

TTOM PRICES. POR SALE

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REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE. ORGANS.

Concerning that Remarkable Instru GEO. WOODS & OO.'S ORGAN.

ciates have been for passible.

Its, and have peculiar qualifications for their titions. And they are now enabled to offer the important features, which are naturally

PIANO. A Plane of exquisite tone, which Jan be Played Alone to combination with any step, and which will never re Paulor Organ.

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Solo Stops. This important invenies of the ulmost value; imparting a wonderful capafor the production of beautiful musical effects and asstrat variations, and giving a penuliar and fuzzibe lily of tone never before attained. The stops made of in thir manner are the production. The stops made of in thir manner are the production of the stops made of the stops of the production of the stops of the stops of the production of the stops of the

the other stops.

d Equalized Pressure Valve, Much any other valve, as it secures the imperiant is period valve and a light louds.

d Ruce Swell, is more completely under the performer than any automatic arrange or artistic erescendo, diminando, and stor-

WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass., U. S. A., Or of their Warsersons; 88 & 88 ADAMS-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. WKING WILLIAM-ST., LONDON, ENG. WM. A. FOND & CO., 66f BROADWAY, N. Y.

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3-4 and 8-4 BLACK HERNANIS, of which they now have open a complete assortment in all the different makes. These goods will not all on the warp, a fact of great value

Also, a great variety of Striped, Brocade, and Plain Grenadines, all Silk; Black Cashmeres, Double Me-rino and Drap d' Ete, in all grades, of their own importation, which are of a very superior color and finish, and at very low prices.

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CHILDREN'S

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S. BUSINESS CARDS.

DENTAL CARD. DR. M. W. SHERWOOD'S Dental-Rooms are mored to the northwest corner of State and Madison and Orre Block, Room 19. The best artificial teeth are madelyes Vitalized Air, and extracts teeth without pain.

THE GOWAN MARBLE CO., I North Clark-st. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

What Constitutes the Fellow ship of Congregational Churches.

The Real Question Before the Recent Council in Brooklyn.

Plymouth Church Saved Its Standing by Its Recent Utterances.

Full Text of the Verdict Rendered by the Council.

A Clear Exposition of the Idea of Church-Membership.

Vote by Which the Council's Work Was Approved.

How the Result Was Received by Plymouth Church.

No Allusion to the Matter in Mr. Beecher's Sermon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, March 29.—The Council of Con-New Yoaz, March 29.—The Council of Congregational churches, which opened its assions last Tuesday evening, finished its work at midnight of Saturday, after two and a half days' secret conferences. The questions before this body were considered of great importance among the churches, and it was necessary that the answer given to them should be carefully and intelligibly repdered. When the question relating to discipline, which cited the particular case in Plymonth Church, received the attention of the Council, there was little division concerning the general answer to be rendered, concerning the general answer to be rendered, out many felt it would be wise and fair to re-

inasmuch as Plymouth Church professes to regard it as such, and still adheres to the funda-mental principles of Congregationalism, there-fore the Council answers to the inquiring

of Plymouth Church, however, saved it from the dvice of the Council to the other churches to advice of the Council to the other churches to withdraw fellowship, although these utterances were thought to conflict with the resolutions adopted Dec. 5. In a word, the Council fully sustains the action of Drs. Storrs and Budington, but advises them to continue fellowship with Plymouth Church in hopes that they may be satisfied at the acceptance by that

secret session, the individual cases before the Council were lost sight of, and the subject was largely upon the great question of THE RENIVABILE FELLOWSHIP between Congregational churches in general. "Is the Congregational body," they agreed "should be the congregation of those the congregation of the congregation of those the congregation of the c

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

at from what was at from what was intended in under the pressure of impartment of the sense of those to whom was addressed. To many the letter seems tirely unexceptionable in matter and in many, and entirely appropriate to the occasion, and entirely appropriate to the occasion, and entirely appropriate to the occasion.

correspondence, we see on the part of the complaining churches an expression of their desire to unite with Plymonth Church in referring the points of difference to the advice of a Council. We find on the part of Plymonth Church no definite expression either of consent or refusal; yet, inasmuch as Plymonth Church did not distinctly refuse to mite in a reference to a Council, we cannot but regret that the complaining churches did not urge a request till a refusal or an evasion should have become unequivocal.

We were not invited, nor do we take it upon ourselves, to advise Plymouth Church concerning its methods of dealing with offenders, but we are invited to advise these two churches on certain questions; therefore we say distinctly that the idea of

by its action of Dec. 5, had declared itself responsible for no other church, and no other church for it, in respect to dectrine, order, and discipline, which action, interpreted in the circum stances then existing, implied a withdrawing to the ground of total independency, yet the church is to be fraternally

FUDGED BY ITS LATEST UTTERANCES.

These professions, on the part of the Plymout Church, may be accepted by other churches a indicating its intention to maintain as efficient discipline, and to regard the mutual responsibility of churches. At the same time, the Council feels constrained to declare that these dec

FOREIGN.

The Remains of Dr. Livingstone Arrived at Suez.

Particulars of His Last Illness and

ournment of the French, Italian, and German Parliaments.

Bismarck Threatens to Offer His Resignation.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.
(Horald Cable Special.)
LONDON, March 29.—The steamer Maliva arrived off Sucz at 11 o'clook Saturday night.
Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on

stone.

The following account is given of Livingstone's fatal illness and death:

He had been ill of chronic dysentery several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had

PRESENTIMENT

that the stack would prove fatal. At first, he was ahle to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muillis, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said.

***SULLO ME A RUT TO DIS IN.**

A hut was built by his followers. The list of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut.

Ketumbo, Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day

when sick in bed, Dr. Livingstone praye much, and said:

"I ax come moun."

Chumah remains at Zanzibar.

Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, ha seceived letters, through Murphy, from Living tong to Stanley, and will deliver them person liv.

London, March 30—6 a.m.—The Queen review the troops of the Ashantse expeditio 1 o'clock at Windsor. After the roview, a diwill be given the troops at the Castle.

A Baronstey will be conferred on Gen. Weis who will also receive orders of Enighthood.

THE ERIE BLOCKADE.

tia in Possession of the Company's Premises at Susquehanna.

No Riotons Demonstrations on the Part of the Workmen.

Distinct Proposition Made by the

Discharged. Citizens of Susquehanna Protest Against

The Strikers to Be Paid and Then

Gov. Hartranft Answers that He Must Enforce the Laws.

the Military Occupation.

the Company is but little changed. At a late hour last night The Tamons correspondent visit-ed the shopmen's Executive Committee, who have

RAILBOAD NEWS.

of the Subject Yester lay Morning by Prof. Swing.

tional Loyalty-What It Really Means.

ermon by the Rev. Arthur Swazey, o the Ashland Avenue Church.

Catholic View of the Temperance Question.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Riordan.

THE DECLINE OF VICE.

return unto Him void. As the sun's heat always mails the snow of our fields and always will shill sun and snow continue, so the word of truth spoken by any one always will add something to the progress of mankind. God is not only immutable as the law of chemistry and all physics, but in the laws of His love, and if His children assail ignorance with truth, and sin with conscience, every movement of the humblest Christian will record itself for good in the bosom of those that come after the record. Let us look at these great facts and always be of good heart, for that out of this knowledge, outspreading from the East, and out of the knowledge and virtue both issuing from Christ, there is coming a decline of vice as surely

DENOMINATIONAL LOYALTY.

orning to the congregation of the Ashland

foundation of denominational right comes from every quarter. The churches are agitated by men of two classes,—by men whose type of

COLORADO.

d and Silver Mining--- Prosp of a Prosperous Season.

Why the Mines Pay Better Now than Formerly.

The San Juan Country--- Its Repu ness---Location of the New

LORD MIN

Century

COLORADO.

Silver Mining--- Prospect Prosperous Season.

lines Pay Better Now than Formerly.

m Country...Its Reputed Rich-Location of the New Mineral-Picids.

LORD MINTO. iniscenses of the Last

Century.

ambition. I might, by stretching a point, onched her Imperial knee with mine. To come, her whole behavior was infinitely as Her countenance and conversation togy marked with understanding, and her is isompletely that of a woman of fashion. The raince of the blace of York went are to the behavior, she never loss any har dignity; and with the greatest case is in her behavior, she never loss any har or a seen in her manner, she puts mpany perfectly at their case."

RETRICT OF WALES MORRED.

"On the day of the illumination the Princes dined with the Irish Deputss at Lord Herricards in the Deputs at Lord Herricards. The Prince end the Duke of York went away together in the Prince's Coach, and were going to the opera. In some of the narrow streets the coach was stopped by other carriages, and the summer of 1783, after a life of sinvaperal', Lady Elliot vas they say and the summer of 1783, after a life of sinvaperal'. Lady Elliot vas these strengths of the prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' or 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; but called out 'Fox forever!' and 'God bless Pitt!' The Prince and he would not; b

le is the most perfect bediamite that ever was allowed to be at large. I never saw anything so stars mad, and, as it suppears to mis so communities in every respect. To give you some listile notion of his manners. I went, by appointment, to pay my first visit, which I was told would be only one of coremony. I was full-dressed, of course, and although I did not expect him to be so, I was not prepared for what I saw. After waiting a good while in the ante-chamber with some adeadocamp, a door opened and a little, old, shriveled creams in a pair of red breeches and his shrit, for all clothing, busiled up to ms, took ms in his arms, and embraced me with his shristeeres, made me a string of high-flown, hummery compliments, which he concluded by kinsing use on both cheaks, and I am told I was in luck that my mouth escaped. His shirt-collar was buttoned but be had no stock, and it was made of materials and of a fashion, and was about as clean and white as you may have seen to some laborers at brons. On his arrival here he was waited on by the commandant at the head of the Austrian officers, and received them exactly in the same attire. His whole manner and conversation are as mad as his first appearance, and indeed those about him seem conscious of it, for nobody is suffered to see him alone. He is always attended by one or two nephews, who never take their cress off him, and seem to me to keep him ir the cort of subjection that a keeper generally does. What he says is by no means intelligible,—at least it requires a good deal of thought and ingenuity to get a meaning out of it. With all this he is this most ignorant and incapable officer in the world; does nothing, and can do nothing himself, hardly ever knowing what is going forward; never looks at a map, never visits a post, or reconnectes the ground; dinge for a few hours in the even looks at a map, never waits a post, or reconnectes the ground; dinge at 8 in the norming, goes to bad for the rest of the day, gets up muddled and erasy for a few hours in the even ing

in band, and see misself sively; the danger over, he begins to vapor and take all the honor."

The picture of Beginsd's great naval hero which follows, if less repulsively colored than the last, is still not a flattering one:

"I went to Nelson's on Saturday (March 28, 1802) to dinner, and returned to-day in the foremon. The whole establishment and way of life is such as to make me angry, as well as melancholy; but I cannot alter h, and I do not feel myself obliged or at hiserty te quarrel wish him for his weakness, though nothing shall ever induce me to give the smallest countenance to Lady Hamilton. Sie looks ultimately to the chance of marriage, as Sir W. will not be long in the way, and she probably indulges a hope that she may survive Lord Nelson; in the meanwhile she and Sir William and the whole set of them are living with him at his expense. She is in high looks, but more immense than ever. She roes on eranming Nelson with troverbules of flattery, which he goes on taking as quietly as a child does pap. The love she makes to him is not only ridiculous, but disgusting root only the rooms, but the whole house, staircase and all, are covered with nothing but pictures of her and him, of all sizes and sorts, and representations of his naval actions, coats of arms, pieces of plate in his honor, the flagstaff of 'L.Orient,'etc.,—an excess of vanity which counteracts its own purpose. If it was Lady H.'s house there might be a pretance for it; to make his own house a mere looking-glass to view himself all day is bad taste."

Of Lord Minto's acquaintance with

house a mere looking-glass to view himself all day is bad taste."

Of Lord Minto's acquaintance with LITERARY MEN, save those living in the world of politics or cashion, his correspondence affords but elight hints. Walter Scott was an occasional visitor at Minto Castle, and was exceedingly popular with the younger members of the family as a teller of stories of hobyoblins spectres, and border feuds. A great part if not the whole of his "Demonology and Witcheraft" sas written there. Lord Minto also befriended Campbell on several cocusions. Family tradition has it that the poet was on a visit to Minto Castle while engaged upon his "Lochiel's Warning." Lying awake one night, with his mind full of the subject, the famous lines scoursed to him:

famous lines eccurred to him:

The the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before.

He arose instantly to write them down, and to his disgust found neither pan nor ink in his room; put fearing they might vanish from his memory before the morning, and feeling that they were too good to be lost, he actually rang up the sarvants, and did not return to bed until he had fixed the lines on paper.

We chose our extracts from this interesting book with one illustrating a pseudiarity of the Duke of Gloucester, cousin and son-in-law of George III.:

THE CRESCENT CITY EXPLOSION.

rapidly than others, and this occurrence is frequently noticed at the confluence of rivers, or where water flows into a river from swamps and marshes. This sudden goneration of gas in boslers has frequently been the cause of explosions on our Western rivers, and especially during the spring when high water is prevalent and there is a great deal of mud and impure matter in the rivers. His theory is that a large amount of gas had collected in the boiler, induced by the impure water they were navigating, and, the boiler becoming heated in some places above the water-line, the gas ignited and the explosion followed. He had known a teamboat carrying only sirry pounds of steam to axplede from gas this way.

The statement of the second engineer, P. H. Bacon, who was on watch at the time, is also of interest and importance. He states that he was at the engine five minutes before the explosion, and examined the gauge, and that there was 140 pounds of steam on, and the water firsh. He could give no definite axplanation of the cause, but had an idea that the boilers must have given way, and thus produced the explosion.

He had just blown out the boilers, and he felt assured there was not enough mud to lead to such an secident. The water was clear and the boiler apparently tight. He says that it carre so suddenly and unexpectedly that it will be impossible to form anything like a definite judgment as to the cause until the water goes down and the boiler and machinary of the sunkes host are stamined. When the shock came he was blown upward with the pilot-house, and fell close to Van Honghton and young Hali in the deeris and among fiving imbers. Stiffed by the hissing steam he lasped into the river, and was reconed by parties in a skiff. He saw Capt. Dawson on the hurricane-deck just as the explosion came, and thinks he must have been torn to fragments, and thinks he must have been torn to fragments, and thinks he must have been torn to fragments, and thinks he must have each torn to fragments, and thinks he must have been t

FIVE DOLLARS OR FIVE DAYS. flow a West Troy Justice was Vic-

An incident occurred at the State Fair Grounds, between Troy and Albany, hast fall, which the Jimes is the first to publish.

A police force was placed about the grounds to prevent people from scaling the fences, thereby depriving the Agricultural Society of the price of admission. The second day of the fair a policeman arrested a man in the set of clandestinely obtaining admittance to the fair grounds. The prisoner was brought before Justice Grattan at West Troy, who, by-the-by, is one of the most whole-souled Irishmen in West Troy.

whem I arrested in trying to scale the fair-grounds fence."

"Stand up, sir!" said His Honor to the prisoner in his usual magnetarial dignity. "What was you trying to stais in for, ye villain?"

"Hould your tongue," said His Honor, bringing his flat down upon the table with a heavy thud. "Mr. Officer, state to the Coort what disboticel act the villatious raceal was engaged in when you nashed him."

Officer.—"May it please the Court, I was on the north inside fence of the fair ground by a tree. I observed the prisoner skulking about outside, and I thought he meant mischlef of some kind. I stood behind the tree when the villain, not sasing me, jumped the fence. I immediately collared him and trought him before you, your honor. That's the man."

Justice.—"Ye hard hearted monster, you. Aint year schamed to be rothing a poor Agricultural Society, ye villain? The Coort inces you \$5 or five days, and my the Lord have mercy on your son!."

Justice—"You've heard the sentence of the Coort. Unless you pay you goes to jail for five days.

Prisoner—"Listen, your Honor—" Justice—"Mr. Officer, this coort is adjourned; take charge of the prisoner, and unless he pays in five minutes 'jug' him."

The prisoner, seeing that the Court was inex-orable, pulled uphis right trowners leg, five out a piece of paper from his boot, which, after unrolling, was found to contain a fifty-dollar greenback. He passed it to the Justice, who returned him forty-five dollars in change. The Justice placed the greenback in his wallet, and the officer and prisoner withdrew.

The next day the Squire went to the bank to deposit, when the casher politely informed him that the 650 greenback was a counterfeit.

MASANIELLO

\$5 Packages FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TRIBUNE OFFICE,

M'VIOKER'S THEATRE. MONDAY, MARCH SO,

And SATURDAY MATINEE,

Grand Opera in 5 Acts.

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THE GREAT ADELPHI.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Jee Bros. and Chrisde's GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE.

EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, Goo. L. Pox's latest imposition, Humpty Dumpty

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BOOKD AND LAST WHER of America's most Spatishing Songatress and Comedicane, Mrs. Jac. A. OATES

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE

Arlington, Cutton & Kemble's Missirs As entire change of programme, and burienges

BLOVDS UP ALIVE:
The Rings Reignes, Waiting

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, MARCH B. BENEFIT OF MR. RUSSELL SOGGS.

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NOTICE.

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ELPHI THEATRE-Corner of Wabash avenus congresses treet. Grand olfo embertainment. Zegrino ton, Ajax the Defiant, etc.

OLEYS THEATRE Randolph street

MYERS OPERA-HOUSE Mource street, between sarborn and State. Arkington. Cotton, and Kemble's matrola. Minstrelay and comicalities. New burkelque "Blown Up Aire." SOCIETY MEETINGS I. O. O. F.—Members of the Fort Dearborn Lodge.

It are hereby notified that the funeral services of Br.

of Henry H. Cates will be held at 5 o'clock p. m., to-ds.

No. 4 University Piece. His genains will be taken
Hebitan for interment. D. H. Lambershoft, N. G.

E. F. Duder, Secty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASAN.
active agent in the cure of all consumptive sympters, "William's Compound of Pure Ood Liver Oil asses," is being universally adopted in medical practice of the proprietor, A. H. WILEON, Chemist, Box

The Chicago Tribune.

londay Morning, March 30, 1874.

ifter, Grain Inspectors are to be mained in New York at the terminus of each road ire, and at their cost. In this way, wheat ar-ing in New York will be graded for the mar-, and much delay and uncertainty will be saved to shippers and buyers. The certificates of Lake Inspectors will be accepted as evidence

een talked of for some time, will be held in this ity on the 9th of June. The proceedings will nue for three days, and the programme embraces speeches, historical sketches, singing the old liberty songs, and a reproduction of the men and the manners of the old anti-slavery agita-

The Workingmen's Party of Illinois made its irst political move in this city yesterday. At a arge meeting on the North Side, which was attended by 1,000 workingmen, a ticket was put in nomination for town officers in North Chicago. The gentlemen who led in the Communistic meetings of last winter were present, and were the controlling spirits of the affair. A number see were made, which, with the ticket re given elsewhere.

Our Springfield dispatches this morning give review of the proceedings of the Twenty-ighth General Assembly of Illinois, the ad-purned session of which has virtually closed. It was 208 days in session, at a cost of \$804,500. The number of bills introduced was 2,168, of ch 256 were passed. The amount of approons was \$5,688,289. A full list of the bills

remoy is pronounced the death-blow to that the as a national organization. The New York using Post takes the same view of the matter. In answer to the New York Times' definition of the financial issue, the Evening Post says: "If the Times truly represents the Republican party in these declarations, the biographers of that party may begin their work at once. Its sands are run, if this is a true statement of its policy."
It begins to look very much as though the eyes of the Republican party "is sot."

The lecture given yesterday afternoon, under the suspices of the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Association, was the first experiment of its kind in America, and was an undeniable success. The attendance surpassed every expeciation. The address of the Rev. M. J. Savage was adrably adapted to the occasion, and there was usic to make the entertainment complete in its tractions. The result of yesterday's trial gan by the Association. They have already been offered the services of a sufficient number of skilled and interesting public speakers to supply their platform for many months, and it is proved that the people are only too glad to come out on Sunday afternoons when they are sure they will hear something that is meant for them.

The Congregational Council adjourned shortly fter midnight of Saturday with a verdict that ing the Council, but they were wrong in some of the letters they wrote, of which the Council isapproves. Plymouth Church was wrong in its restment of Mr. Tilton, but not wrong enough o warrant the other churches in discontinuing heir fellowship with it. If the offense repeated, then they should do so. lict of the Conneil is still to be put into The verdict of the Connoil is still to be put into formal shape by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the public must await their utterances before coming to any decision as to the full and real significance of the verdict. Mr. Tilton sent another letter to the Council taking

sits 90@15.23½ seller May. Lard was account of the sum of the sum

at 90@92c. Barley was quiet but etc ing at \$1.40 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and firm, selling at \$5.00@6.00 for common to choice. Cattle were in good demand at steady prices, with sales chiefly at \$5.20@6.00. Sheep

971 272 273 136 137 137 87 92 92 83 83 81 74 74 74 15 14 18

own stumping-ground, is: Dawes, 24; Hoar, 1; Curtis, 10: Adams, 7. The vote of Butler's constituents (part of Essex) is: Dawes, 10; Hoar, 8; Curtis, 7; Adams, 1. The constituents of Mr. Hoar (parts of Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester) vote: Hoar, 8; Curtis, 8; Dawes, 4; Adams, 1. The Adams support is strongest in Dawes' own territory, and this part of it comes from the sturdy Republican districts of Greenfield, Northampton, and Amherst. It is comarked that Mr. Dawes does not retain all the re-elected members who supported him a year ago in the contest against Boutwell. Speaker Sanford, of the House, who had sixteen complinentary votes on the first day, and whose electi test, voted, on the first day, among the scatter-ing, for Gov. Washburn; on the second day, for Hoar; and, on the third day, returned to Washburn smid "a buzz of remarks." Gen. Bani another of the possibilities, votes steadily for Whittier. John Quincy Adams votes with his own party for Curtis.

THE COVINGTON MURDER. About a year ago, King, the defendant in a divorce suit then pending in New York, deliber-ately and in cold blood shot O'Neil, a witness, because he had testified in the case. A few eeks ago, a lawyer deliberately and in cold blood shot a Judge in Arkansas because the latter had made some rulings in a case in which he was interested which did not suit him. On Saturday last, Col. W. G. Terrell, of Covington, Ky., deliberately and in cold blood shot Harry Heyers, an eminent lawyer of that State, who was conducting an action which Mrs. Terrell had brought for divorce. The last of the three murders was marked by unusual atrocity and fiend-Col. Terrell, during the War, commanded an

Indiana regiment, and at present is a journalist by profession, residing at Covington, Ky. Mrs Terrell, his second wife, recently brought an action of divorce against him, and employed for he ington, and Mr. O. W. Root, of Newport. From the very outset, Col. Terrell has sought to int idate his wife's counsel from proceeding in the case and doing their plain duty, by bravado and threats to shoot or whip them if they continued collecting testimony. The lawyers were men, however, not to be intimidated by threats, and kept on in their work, as it was their duty to their client to do. On Saturday morning they had taken some depositions and, when they were closed, Mr. Meyers returned to his office to review the testimony. While segaged in this duty, Col. Terrell entered the office, having previously armed himself with a pistol, and in a bullying and offensive manner him not to ask him any more such ques he had put to him in that morning's session. Mr. Meyers replied, as any lawyer would, that it was optional with the witness whather he would answer them or not. Col. Terrell then became so insolent that Mr. Meyers ordered him out of the office, and, upon refusing to 40, Mr. Meyers arose with the intention of compelling him to, whereupon Terrell instantly drew his pistol,

fired, and killed him.

Although the three murders which we have cited differ in many respects, they have one ele-ment in common. They all grew out of law-suits. In the first case a witness, in the second a Juige, and in the third an attorney, were kalled, and in neither one of the cases was the victim doing anything more than his plain duty. Neither the witness, nor the Judge, nor the storney bore any malice towards their murde or had any interest in the cases of a personal nature. The witness was obliged to testify to what he knew, and, in doing so, did what is the duty of every man in the land who is summoned to the witness-stand. The Judge made his rulings in consonance with the law, and that is the duty of every Judge in the land. The attorney was engaged in procuring testimony to substantiate the charges made by his client, and that is the duty of every lawyer in the land. The witness who did not do his duty in this manner would be committed for contempt of court. The Judge who did not do his duty

and honor, who do not carry pistols, will not hesitate to call it the act of a cowardly dog and cold-blooded villain, for whom hanging is the

self but for the fear that an inf ngaged in his legitimate duty of main-he cause of his client, any right to protection? If he has, this murderer will soon be on his way to the gallows. If he has not, than it is time the fact were known, so that lawyers may be prepared to defend themselves from per-

THE BRIE BAILWAY STRIKE The so-called strike of the employes of the Eric Railroad is successful to the extent of completely suspending the business of the road. (It should be called rather the enforcement of a mechanic's lien for work and labor performed.) The point selected is Susquehana Depot, a sta-tion on the Erie Road just within the line of the State of Pennsylvania. At this place the Erie Company has its workshops, and keeps 1,500 men employed. The strikers have not been paid employed. The strikers have not been paid their wages for two months, and have taken this means to collect their money. They have ar-rested every train passing over the road, and had on Saturday ninety locomotives in their posse-sion and a proportionate number of cars. There are numerous trains loaded with merchandise switched off on side tracks. They intercept all travel over the road except mail trains, and have at least one train of emigrants who are de-pendent upon the charity of the people of the town. The Governor of Pennsylvania has or-dered out the militia, who have taken possession of the shops and property of the Bailroad Company, but have found no necessity for resort to force, as the strikers have made no riotous demonstrations. The pres-ence of the military saves the property of the Company from violence. This, however, will not settle the orginal trouble, and the

in arresting trains and stopping the business of the Eris Company is unlawful and subjects the to legal penalties, nevertheless the sympathy of the public will be with them, and the Eric Company will have no right to complain. It is to be ed that the Company is very bard upelse this delay in paying the hands would not have occurred. The particulars of its financial stress have not been made public, but we can conceive of nothing which authorizes the Company to borrow the money of its operatives with out their consent. We will assume that the entire cash means of the Company have been taken to pay the interest on its bonds. The question which addresses itself to our impartial judgment is whether the bondholders or these workmen have the more equitable lieu on the setual in-come of the road. Whether the man who puts in a day's labor for \$2, or the man who has in vested his money in the property, is entitled to be paid first. The President of the Company has been in Europe some months making fine cial arrangements for changing the gauge of the road so that it can hereafter be operated at less cost. The difference between the operating ex-penses of the broad gauge and the narrow or orlinary gauge is equivalent to a dividend on the stock, and it is of the last importance that this change should be effected. Mr. Watson's abconce was therefore equally necessary to the Company and the employes. We fasey, how-ever, if he had been at home, that this riot would have occurred. He would have found some way to meet the obligations of the road without levying a forced loan on men who

men their wages,

While the riotous proceedings are not to b justified, it must be remembered, in extenuation of the conduct of the workmen, that they have practically no other remedy. They are dependare not paid, they are reduced to want. The rem-edy of a law-suit is a mockery to a starying man, or, as in this case, a starving commun The Company has only to raise the money to pay the overdue wages, and the turmoil will be at an end. Enough money has probably been lost by the stoppage of business to have paid the overdue wages. The economy of raising money by borrowing it from employee without their consent, is thus painfuly illustrated. The Com-pany has already paid the equivalent of the wages in the interruption of traffic, but it still owes the men, and must pay it a second time.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS. A week from next Tuesday, the people of Chicago will be called upon to elect (we hope for the last time) a Collector, Assessor, Supervisor, and Clerk for each of the three towns into which Chicago is divided. At the last election, there was but one poll in each of these towns, and the bummer element found no difficulty in control-ling it. Now, however, there are a number of voting places in each Division, and any residen of the town may vote at any one of these place situate within the town. There will, therefore, be no excuse for any business man or tax-payer who falls to east his vote on the day of election; and, if the business-men and tax-payers do fall to protest against being plundered to the tune of \$25,000 or \$30,000 in each town, and neglect to defeat the men who

of court. The Judge who did not do his duty would be impeached; and the attorney who failed to do his duty by his client would be disbarred. There was, therefore, no provocation for the amparent of the man and disbolical murder which this man Terrell has committed. It was not only committed without cause, but it was also cold-blooded in design and cruel in its execution. It lacked the motive of a personal insult or attack, for the murderer armed himself before he went to the office, and kept his hand upon his pistol from the very moment he entered the lawyer's apartment. He then adopted the very course which he knew any man of spirit would resent, and insultingly addressed himself to his victim, until he accomplished his purpose of being ordered out of the office. For this crisis he was ready, drew his pistol, and killed the attorney. This may be in accordance with the Terrell code of chivalry to shoot down an unarmed man without cause and without giving him an opportunity to defend himself; but men of course he discussed to the tune of \$25,000 ext to detect the men who have been guilty of this work and those who destre town, and neglect to defeat the men who have been guilty of this work and those who destre town of support it, they will deserve no sympsthy at the hands of support.

We are now estimated that we did not expose the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face and the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura to face the full extent of the robbery in Tux Targura

made in the South Town. Over \$50,000, then, have been voted to the town officers of South Chicago, by themselves, for fifteen meetings of the Town Board, and the services of two men,—one for three months and one for about six weeks.

These guntlemen naturally want to be re-elected. It is a sort of business that suits them,—nothing to do, and facilities for putting their hands into the Treasury and grabbing as much as they him, by way of compensation. To this end a convention has been called for next Thursday, in which Mr. B. G. Caulfield's name is associated with that of Mr. Pat O'heles the meaning of the property of the second state with that of Mr. Pat O'heles the second

of the present officials, all to be be something who are greedy to imital. Whir example. It is evident that the tax-payers to ust do something to help themselves. There can be no difficulty in finding capable and honest men who will take those legalized shiecures at their worth, in-stead of making them vehicles for public plunder. The tax-payers will do well to find some such men, nominate them for Collector, Assessor, Sppervisor, and Clerk, and elect them a week from Tuesday.

ANOTHER TRAFFOR ESCAPED. Again Mr. Hesing is brought to the verge of despair. Having failed to accure the necessary legislation at Springfield for unseating Dixon, he recommenced his hunt for traitors with re-newed energy, and at last succeeded in running Ald. Stout, of the Sixteenth Ward, to his hole. Having accomplished this, he summoned all his followers in that ward, surrounded the hole, and sent in a deputation to capture the traitorous Stout, and bring him out for immediate slaughter and burial in one of the political grave which his undertaker, Tom Folsy, dug the other day. The deputation went in gallantly and came out empty-handed. The hole was there, but Ald. Stout wasn't m it, whereupon the free and enlightened citi-zens decided that the Alderman was not a trai-tor, that he had not annihilated any vestige of personal liberty, that he was an honest and fearless American citizen, and that he had not lost the confidence of the people who elected him, and that he did not vote for Dixon. Thomas Poley took his spade under his arm and his lantern in his hand and mournfully wended his way home again. Gen. Lieb consoled himself with the thought that those who had thus decided were not true American citizens. The great Blamarck himself retired in good order to the "Bastile," and at last accounts was studying the situation over generous flagons of Rhenish, and trying once more to solve the problem how 14 can become 19, and vice person Once more THE TRIBUNE extends its sympathy i Mr. Heeing and proffers its aid. There are other Aldermen who have not been investigated yet. Let them be hunted to their holes. The affi-davits are not all in yet. Let there be light. Let them be sent for. "Cry havoc and let alij the dogs of war." It is no time now for M Hesing to be sleeping on his arms and letting the traitors ally through his fingers. Why isn't Mayor Colvin put on the search? He is no The first thing for Mr. Hesing to do, as his party has no head, is to put a head on it, and then go or the traitors with redoubled activity.

A meeting of Bepublicans has been held at Springfield at which a large number of the patriotic officeholders in the State were present. The meeting was strikingly harmonious, and all were agreed that inside the Republican organization alone could political reform be effected. The Grangers were treated most graciously, and were assured that, owing to the ins mberent hatred of the Republican party to aristocracies and monopolies, it could alone be trusted to keep railroad corporations within bounds, and to protect the agricultural interests of the State against them.

Several of the eloquent patriots who addresses the meeting placed their continued allegiano to the Republican party upon its "glorior past." We freely confess to it. There are certain hysical, intellectual, and stomachic condition in which we can inagine that men might be placed where the "glorious past" argumen would prove very impressive. In a condition obust health—the mind entirely at ease and unlisturbed by cares, digestion unimpaired, business Republican party. This would be natural, and we have no fault to find with it. But we suggest to our friends, the Springfield orators, whether a few words concerning the present of the Bepublican party would not be in order. The question, it seems to us, is not so much what the Republican party once was as what it now is. The man who is afflicted with a pair of tight boots, which cramp him into an agony of perspiring pain every step he takes, will not or-dinarily continue thus to suffer, out of mere re-spect and affection for the glorious old boots of the past, now, also, worn out.

We commend to our friends a little more at-

tention to the Republican party of to-day.

Dusiness interests of all kinds are prostrate.

The management of our national finances is so crude and blundering that every element of certainty is removed from commercial transactions.

The collection of our revenues is a stupendous fraud, carried on for the promotion of private interests, for the enrichment of special Administration pets, as developed in the Sanborn case.

Our Civil Service is rotten to its core. Butour Civil Service is rotten to its core. Ent-lerism rules the councils of the Administration, and, at Butler's dotation, steadfast and upright Republicans throughout the whole country were insulted in the appointment of Simmons. Be assured, gentlemen, you will not be able to escape the infamy of your party policy to-day

ecause its policy was once noble and patric You will be held faithless because you have sur-fered it to fall from its old and high estate. With its past, which was glorious, you have but little to do; with its present, which is disgraceful, everything.

The constitutionality of the acts of Congress making the Treasury notes of the United States making the Treasury notes of the United States legal-tender was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1870. The Court in 1869 had held the acts to be unconstitutional. A year later, their constitutionality was asserted. It is impossible to account for the change in the opinion of the Court, except by the change in the opinion of the Court, except by the change which, is the meantime, had taken place in its personsel. With this, however, we have nothing to do here. In 1870, the Judges stood five for the constitutionality of the acts to four against it. The dissenting Judges were Chief-Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field. Very strong arguments were urged against the validity of the acts. It was claimed that Congress had no authority, express or implied, under the Constitution, to make the notes of the Treasury legal-tender between private individuals; that making them legal-tender was not one of the measures necessary or proper to carry into effect any of the powers granted to Congress; that "money," to the Constitution, meant metallic money; that Congress had power, undoubtedly, to "coin" but not to cre-

after recalling the rule laid down by Chief-Ju tice Marshall, and by which the conof an act of Congress is to be tried, viz.: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are ap-propriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional," gave his brothers to under-stand that his position on the question was still what it had been a year before, and that he felt "obliged to conclude that an act making mero promises-to-pay dollars a legal-tender in pay-ment of debte previously contracted is not a means appropriate, plainly adapted, really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and is prohibited by

Mr. Justice Field closed his opinion, in which he agreed with the Chief-Justice, with the re-mark that the noble and patriotic men who were in the councils of the nation during the Be-bellion would be remembered and honored so long as the English language is spoken or read mong men; but that he was not ready to admit that a blind approval of every measure which they thought essential to put down the Bo-bellion was any evidence of loyalty to the country. He quoted from as opinion of Chiefcountry. He quoted from an opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall, in which that distinguished jurist said, speaking of a paper currency; "Such a medium has been always liable to con-siderable fluctuation. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often great and sudden, expose individuals to great loss, are the sources of ruinous speculations, and destroy al

confidence between man and man." Yet, spite of all these arguments, a maj of the Supreme Court of the United States held-and we will not say that they did not hold rightlythat the legal-tender acts were consti They argued that, if Congress had no con power under any circumstances or in any emer gency to make Treasury notes a legal-tender, ith Government might be sometimes without those means of self-preservation which are indispen-sable; that to hold the acts invalid as to trans actions which have taken place since their en etment, would produce great business derange ment throughout the country and work very great injustice; that at the time when the acts were passed the overthrow of the Government was threatened; that to prevent so great a catastrophe large armies and a large

navy were necessary, as well as a sup ply of money to an extent beyond the capacity of all ordinary sources of supply. The Treasury at the time was empty, or nearly so, and the credit of the Government almost er hausted. The taxes raised were ins Jequate to pay even the interest on the debt already con tracted. It was neither possible nor convenien to await the income of additional taxes. Twenty ion dollars were due to the soldiers in the field. The Army and Navy Departments de nded \$50,000,000. The current the Government were \$1,000,000 a day. Foreign Under these extraordinary circums

egal-tenders were issued. The circums in the opinion of five Justices of the Suprem Court, justified their issue. In the eyes of four others,—as we have said already,—not even this condition of affairs was sufficient to warrant it. If there be a doubt about the construction of the Constitution in this matter,—and good, money pietry, and prome ange tund, well-fed, and prosperous citizen would, in his easy-chair, be pleased to dreamily and favorably contemplate the "glorious past" of the stance,—we prefer that the benefit of the doubt should be given in favor of the legality of the act, for sales respeblice suprema ics. Certain is is, however, that nothing short of the preservation of the country would have justified the m ure. Had these acts been passed in a time of peace; had the notes of the Treasury been made legal-tender at any other period in our history, the issue and the sets would be evidently illegal.

However, the issue of the greenbacks was

temporary expedient, and only temporary. Of the power of Congress to retire them and return to specie payments, there can be no doubt. It is not only in its power to retire them, it is its

Let us now suppose that Congress has retired every legal-tender issued during the War, and that we have returned to specie payments. Could Congress, having retired the \$400,000,000 logal-tenders, reissue them again constitution clly? Most certainly not, unless, perhaps, th

The reissue of the \$44,000,000, therefore, is equivalent to passing a legal-tender act at a time when it cannot be pleaded that self-preservation damands the measure; when no scamy threatens the overtheur of the Government; when the Government is in no need of money which cannot be raised by taxation; when it cannot be said that the Treasury is empty, or the credit of the Government exhausted; when there is not a soldier in the field, nor a man-of-war engaged in hostilities on the ocean; when we are in peace with all the world,—a time, in fact, when nothing is to be gained but everything to be lost by this act of Congress; when there is no excuss to piesd for the extraordinary measure,—a measure which, like the clipping of the coin in times past, was never resorted to by a divitined nation, except under most exceptional circumstances or by

their speculations? If it has not, then, plat ity, the reissue of the \$44,000,000 is unconstit but the salvation of the nation.

TREFERANCE LEGISLATION would seem, is no better off than when it was first kindled. Saloons are as numerous; the number of drunkards about as great as when it began. The volume of orisons made a momentary impression on the air, excited the ridicule of the anti-religious world, awakening regret in the breasts of those whose religion is not wholly irrational and sensational—and these are the only results which have been produced by the investigations are comen." If the produced the contractions are comen." "praying women." If prayer is a cure for the evils of intemperance, it is cer-tainly as effectual when offered up formed in a legal manner,—that is, without fringing the rights of others,—as in an ide and fanatical way. With truly feminine logic, however, the women imagined their prayers more efficacious when performed in a saloon than at home. Not in prayer itself, but in the place where it was offered, did they put their trust; as if the Hearer of the prayer were more likely to hearken to it when His aid was invoked in or in front of a saloon, as if He were nearer so

in front of a saloon, as if He were nearer so holy a place than any other.

The good sense of the country, as a general rule, allowed these women to try their powers. They have failed, and their failure is another fact to demonstrate that no irrotional treatment will cure the evil of intemperance.

It cannot be denied that there is a wast deal of drawlessness in the country. It example he of drunkenness in the country. It cannot be denied that drunkenness is an evil,—a very great vil. Nor does any one question that it is an evil that demands a remedy. The only question s, What shall the remedy be? The temperance legislation of the country hitherto has done nothing to diminish intemperance. Our legis-lation on the matter thus far has, therefore, been a failure. Prayer has been tried, and the praying, too, has been a failure. Is all hope to discover a remedy, therefore, lost? We think

In the drunkard there are two elements,—the man and the drink. The man without the lrink will never be a drunkard. This is so clear a proposition that no philos-opher will question it. Another equally undeniable truth is that drink of itself, when not taken by any one, does not make a drunkard. It is only when the man and the drink come together that we have the compound known as the drunkard. What name a chemist would give this composition we do not know, nor does it concern us here. But it is not every kind of beverage which, taken into a man, will make him a drunkard. All experience teaches that men will drink stimulating drinks. To prevent the formation of an inebriate there are therefore, only two ways a either so to change change the nature of his potions that they will not make a beast of him. It is an established fact that men can drink certain liquors and not become sots. It is an established fact, too, that certain other liquors, continued for any length of time, do make bacchanals of men. If ever the evile of intemperance are diminished in this country, it must be in the light of these facts. Hitherto we have been legislating only for the men who drink, forgetful that our legis lation cannot reach appetites or change them.

Is it not time that we should begin to legislate concerning the drink, the beer, the wine, which A very great quantity may be drank by them without their becoming drunkards. Germany, France, Italy, and Spain are proofs of this. There can be no question that those countries in which stimulating drinks are cheapest and most abundant

legal-tenders, reseme them sgain constitutions. The time will come the power of sa army and navy for that purpose demanded it, as they did when the groenheels were issued first. The time will come, it is to be jooped, when all the greenheels now in circuition shall have been retired, and, when it comes, the power of Congress to relaxes them will certainly have departed.

Now, Congress has not retired the \$400,000,000 to the power of congress to relaxes them the gally, \$44,000,000. It is difficult to see how it can constitutionally release the \$400,000,000 were returned it might release them that it is as constitutionally release the profound to can constitutionally release the profound to control that if the \$400,000,000 regions have the profound to control the town of all the process them that it is no one is foothardy enough to assert. The \$44,000,000 relived were for all practical purposes destroyed; and Congress has not received, and Congress has not received the stand that if the \$400,000,000 were returned it might revisions them, the grant and one of the \$44,000,000 relived were for all practical purposes destroyed; and Congress has not succeed the stand that if the \$400,000,000 were returned it might revisions them, that is a few than the country or to commerce.

If our argument is wanting here, Congress has the source to be contacted to prove the secondary or to commerce.

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mated on the eastern alope of the Ural Mon ins, and the capital of the district of the Go ament of Perm. The Commission appoint "The Co-operative Society of Russian Man-sture and Trade" urge the immediate co-motion of the road.

The Greeley, Col., correspondent of the lork Tribune makes some suggestions relain to the great "alkali region," which are described to the great alkali region, which are described to the great only because of the press.

to stome, and every person in it killed to a cen-tainty. It is not wonderful that strikers, in matter where or what their provocation, men-with little public sympathy when such struction are meditated by some of them. The cause of the workingman is incalculably injured by the frequent discovery of such desparate efforts at

The wir declared by Henry Bergh again the cold-blooded murderers who tame puge for "sport" and money, appears to be progre ing slowly, but with good results. The brought by Ira Payna, the "champion" of United States, against Mr. Bergh for the ins United States, against Mr. Bergh for tinterference with a pigeom-butchery wood Park, has resulted disastrous professor of pigeon-killing. The read serve that Mr. Bergh's unceasing hother amusement had the effect of dr. communes of the United States and Caminto Connecticut on Saturday for the settlem of their lofty claims. Mr. Bergh has the sympathy of the public in the prosecution this war.

The Philadelphia Press, in retracting a criticisms made by its Harrisburg correspond upon Senator Scott, says: "The simple fact i Senator Scott has been an active and influen-Senator Scott has been an active and influent advocate of the cause of the Ceutennial and have been sufficient to silence all general criticism upon his public character and coednot if a tand not other reasons to approve his gener course as a servant of the people." In other words, Senator Scott might steal, plunder, at immerse himself up to the cars in corruption and this course would be approved, because it an advocate of the Centennial. The himmoral tone which the Press gives to the Centennial and its efficacy as a means of absolution are not the least remarkable features of the Philadelphia show.

We advanced the opinion, a day or two sines, that it probably would not at present be prudent for skilled 'or unskilled laborers to immigrate to this country. A proof of this is found in the fact that first-class carpenters in this city, who were employed a year ago at \$8 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50. So great has been the decline in the cost of labor that the Board of Education has just lot for \$8,200 a contract for building a school-house after the model of one built last year for \$5,500.

SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.

There is a great awakening, all through Illnois, so the importance of the fowmany ese-tions, April 7, as preliminary to the great politi-cal work of the year in November. We quote some of the sentiments of the press: At a contested State election every effort is made to get out the vote. The whole State is affame, and every locality estches the suffunism but for all of this parade of music, of banners, noisy shortings, and mass-meetings the town

many, france, Italy, and Spain are proofs of this. There can be no question that those countries in which stimulating drinks are cheapest and most abundant are the most temperate. The reason is that the liquors are pure and do not create an artificial appetite. Now, if this is the case in southern climates, why may it not be made so in northern climates, why may it not be made so in northern climates. Why cannot we, by legislation, cause pure and wholesome liquors to be mannfactured? Why not legislate the liquor, not the man? There is certainly a very great inconsistency in the law which punishes the sale of unwholesome food and permits that of unwholesome food and per

ILLINOIS LEGIS

Review of the Proc the Twenty-Eigh eral Asse

That Body in Days, at a \$304,50

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A Full List of Bi

Special Dispetch to The Ch Brankgrield, March 29.— General Assembly, elected is met in accordance with the C 1973. The session last until and was continued this yest and ending next Tuesday, Ma making a total of 203 days. he average cost of the Legi ion,—the total cost to the S aion,—the total cost to the Se the first session there wen bills,—435 in the Senate and Of these, 116—59 of the the Senate, and 56 troduced in the House— laws, and one bill was v second session, there were is in the Senate, and 252 in testal of 433 in both Houses. in the Senate, and 252 in total of 433 in both Houses, number of bills introduced it the two sessions, 616; in the in the two Houses, 2,168, session, 69 House and 74 passed, making a total of 143 vetoed, leaving 141, including the net result of the session. in the hands of the Governor, by sign them, as he rarely ve passed at the first session, as vetoed, the total number of present Assembly is 255; and thankful it is not twice as in The first session was removed. The first session was remarkable for anything

now in force. That law prove road Commissioners should of reasonable maximum representations on each road in the session adjourned, if

session adjourned, it ding that some action

e adjourned session to a law. That was the p journed session, being the tuse that could be offers holding a session that when we have passed that could not hut. There was no railroad ortant character. It was publy wisely—that the enso to law, so as to officacy was tested in the so questing a modification of which prevents competitio enough; but they had no Legislature than water on a showed, however, that the universal satisfaction, and it universal satisfaction, and it hostility to it, which may ra passage of a law least comotion of the commun plaint of the hardships elaction sentitled to at less sideration. The revised quo enforces the commun la

elature is entitled to at lessideration. The revised que enforces the common is where they are guilty of acterimination, will probably effective than the existing more simple.

THE RAILHOAD TO Which was bequesthed by it Assembly, was passed. In it is excessively harsh, and Bome spitaful bills, introducing to their purpose than a continuent of the Legislat subject was much cooler assession, and she failure to second session on the last showed that the ability of t

to an extraordina for having revises men who is unch a the same men and the same and the same men and the same and the Committee which selests passed, with the exception State institutions, and it the bill abolishing the Sie which also failed to pass. new laws are an improven and it is generally believe that Code is unparior to the the Union.

publied many members, any of its sections; done in a Legi

The total amount of agreement was \$6,861,465. to over levied in 1873, and \$2 his year. To this this sections \$6,685,282. the appropriations made in appropriations made

SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Review of the Proceedings of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

That Body in Session 203 Days, at a Cost of \$304,500.

Number of Bills Introduced, 2,168 -Number of Bills Passed.

Railroad Legislation-Revision of the Statutes-The Bevenue Law.

periations to the Amount of \$5,688, 289-Whitewashing the Printing Frauds.

A Full List of Bills Passed.

look County.

Revising the law in relation to township organization. Approved March 4.

Amending the Jury law approved Feb. 11, 1874,—
Counstive sot. Approved March 12.

Providing for the laying of water-supply pipe by
conds and special assessment, payable in installments,
approved March 17. This is the Hyde Park Water-

Prohibiting the homen of the immates thereor, approved March 28.

Amending the Jusy law so that courts holding terms between the date of the passage of the sot and September could be supplied with jurcors from the lists already prepared. This was the third and final effort to purfect the Juny law. Approved March 28.

The following hills, passed and approved by the Governor, will go into effect July 1: vernor, will go into effect July 1:

ding Sec. 5 of an act entitled "An act in reswidence and depositions in civil seese."

In regard to Attornsy-General and State's Attornsys.

Appropriating \$7,635,18 for binding the first and
County from the second to the third Monday in
This case, which was before the LegisCounty from the second to the third Monday in
This case, and was finally somessed out of
This case, and the county for the second to the second Monday of

The Governor vetoed two bi Amending the General Incorpo which a duplicate had passed. Amending the Road law in

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

would be one of conscience. See Basin as are, mirth, satire, or denunciation to offer. She came, a woman overburdened by the sorrows and weighed down by the questions of the day,—questions so momentous that they demanded immediate attention. In politics, men had much to say, and the importance of the discussion of political questions deserved recognition. But there were other subjects more terrible than these; questions as old as the sky,—as sorrow-that as sorrow—that affected both North and South; questions as old as the sky,—as sorrow—that as sorrow—that as sorrow—that affected both the past and the future of human life. In the treatment of these questions she would be simply just, and if she spoke harshly it was because man had seied unjustly in the matice. She had read in a paper the question: Why do not the praying women exert themselves to drag their erring sisters out of the mire and put them in the way of goodly life?

She thought that it would be well to look into the cause of the social evil. It was a pretty romance to say that women ruled the world through their influence with men. This was a nice compliment, but, like most compliments, it was unirue. What better proof was there of the folly of this assertion than the fact that the prayers of women from the gutter against the laws made by men licensing the liquor-traffic were disregarded by them?

Men had governed the world, and did govern the world this day. She would not say that every man was individually a tyrant, but classes would look after themselves. The Lords of England, the manufacturers of England, the workingmen of England, worked for themselves, because they knew their own wants better, and that their strength lay in their unity as a class. So had men ever done. They had made the laws for themselves and their sisters. The speaker contrasted the opportunities for advancement offered to men and women in their growth into manhood and women in their probable that the life was followed from the probable that the life was followed from the pro

Bevising the law in relation to stander and libel.
Bevising the law in relation to gue neuronto.
Extending

The second control of the property of the control o

THE WORKINGMEN.

Their First Essay in the No.

They Put Up a Ticket for Town ficers in North Chicago.

The Glorious Results Which Will Follow

Who the Candidates Are,

THE COURTS.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

CROP REPORTS.

re held intents intent

WEST SIDE.

" RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

SILKS.

Lot of chesp Hisck Silks for trimming, making over, &c., at 75, 95, and 90c.
Lot of Hisck Glace Silks, nice bright goods, at \$1 and \$1.10 per yard; 25 per cent under value.
Lot of Hisck Gros Grains, all silk, at \$1 per yard; good nightly goods, and very chesp.
H'k Gros Grain Silks, better quality, at \$1.20 and \$1.50; great bargains,
Bl'k Lyons Gros ferains at \$1.70 and \$1.50; hright, handsome goods.
Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, eatin finish, at \$2; a special bargain, worth \$2.75.
Richest and finest qualities Black Lyons Silks stequally low prices.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS TABLES

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

WATCHES.

B. E. Cor, Clark and Lake-sta

	STATE OF THE PARTY.	CHARTINE	A SECTION OF	STATE OF THE PARTY		
	Date.	Lay cord	一种	Clearing 1,826,00	ge_ 1	alances.
	Monday	*********			8.06 BI	97,198.86 93,268.89
	Tuesda Wednes	day	********	2,227,86	7.23 1	107,802,49
	Thursd	ay	*********	2,002,36		296, 202, 42 285, 842, US
3			*********			388,915,66
				Marie Contractor	dom: EUR	POSEQUIPMENT
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	Control	ond a se	ek last year	16,000,72	days (See	Sollare
	Men	rs. Pros	ton, Kean	& Co. qu	TORS M	TOHOGS
ä	STA ST	emoon:	Section of the sectio	BURE WEST	Barrio Sala	elling.
	matted.	States &	of 10	120)		121
	Trestant	States 5-2	OF 152	RESIDENCE OF STREET		118
8	United	States 5-2	On of 164		Service e.s.	110%
E	Daited	States &	On of 464 On of 465 20m of 65-	Janu-	1004000	apolitrit
B	ALT AL	nd July			Mwonz.	119%
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	Gold (C	uli weight		.119	6600M543	1122
	Gold eo	upona		719	ALSE/FOR	113%
	Sterline	Charles of the		10000	Lava	L8812
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Courses 1977	Compone we
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Doupons, %5 (new)119%	
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Tennesses, old	North Carolinas, old 25
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Western Union., 1993	Wabash
Quicksilver 27%	Wabash pfd.
Wells Person	Tarre Hante 1
American Evyren 62V	Torre Haute ofd 3
American Express 62% United States Ex. 11 Pacific Midl. 88%	Chicago & A 10
Pacific Mail 48% New York G. 161 % Erie 40%	A 100
Pacific Mail contract of the	On the pitch of the same
New 1004 0	Onse & Manufestppt 31
Erie 40%	Cleve., Cin. & Col 73
Brie pfd	Chi., Bur. & Quincy10
Haristo	Lake Shore 84
Harlem ufd	Indiana Central 32
Affichigun Central Stic	Illinois Central 104
Dittalonesh & Wt W 69	Elmion Buelfie stock 95
Marthautine Mart	Clarica Davide bonds
Northwestern pfd 19% Northwestern pfd 19% Rock Island 197%	Designation of the last of the
North Western Did 13%	Contrat Pacific bonds. 94
Hock issued errere 101%	Des., Lack. & Western 111
THE SHEET COURSE. TO	DONESCH, MAIL & LINE, J
M. Paul	Discussion of Contract Co.

REAL ESTATE.

COMMERCIAL

| 1974 | 1972 | 1974 | 1973 | 1974 | 1973 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1972 | 1874 | 1873. | 1874. | 1873.

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,897 bu wheat; 2,965 bu corn; 2,316 bu cain; 2,661 bu rye; 1,896 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week; 23,121 bu wheat; 25,424 bu corn; 19,139 bu cats; 2,702 bu rye; 2,917 bu barley.

The following grain has been impected into store this morating, up to 10 o'clock: 66 cars wheat; 116 cars corn; 8 cars cais; 1 cars rye; 5 car barley. Total, 196 cars, or 77,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks anding as dated:

| March 28, March 21, March 29, | March 29, | March 28, | March 28, | March 29, | March 29, | March 29, | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1873. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1874. | 1873. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875

standard sinestings, shirtungs, and, in fact, nearly all cottoe serilles, see materially lower than at this time last year, the difference in bleached and brown cottons amounting, in many instances, to Sep\$25c per yard, while the average reduction to about its per cent. Frices are now so low at the law elities or no margin of profit for the manufacturers, and the probabilities are that, as the season advance, in the grocery market a reasonable active movement was witnessed at well sustained prices. Most of the leading articles were quoted stronger at the East, and a somewhat firms tone pevaded the market here in consequence. The fact that trade now exhibite steady improvement slao teods to strengthen the views of jobbers. Singers are tending upward. Sirupe molasses, rice, scap, and most other lines were held firmly. Tass are meeting with an active and increasing demand, and there are unmistakable indications of an advance. Butter was more active and steadier. The recipita were moderate, and with shippers and local buyers both operating freely, stocks wereheld with more confidence. Cheese remains firm, as previously quoted. Trade is a active as in part seasons at a like period, while stocks are mush smaller than the average, which induces the belief among holders that higher prices must prevail before prame new cheese can be sent forward. In the canned-goods market business was quoted quiet, with prices only fairly firm, croopt for tomaloss, which are tending higher. Dried fruits were distributed to a liberal aggregate at franty maintained prices. Fish continue fairly active and steady. No changes were visible in the coal, just-tron, bagging, and paint markets. Lisahet was moving a little more freely at steady rates. Oils were without quotable change, but the prevalent feeling was firmer; notably no for carhon, lard imased, and turpentine.

There was no perceptible change in the lumber was no propaged as the cassons who have a consequence, prices see as transacted at the varde at the current prices. Shangles are

Wheat was less active, and rather weak, at about the same average of prices as on Friday. Liverpool was quoted with an upward tendency, but New York was easier, and the gold premium was quoted off, which reduced the currency value for export. Add to this the fact that most of the April trades had been previously settled up, leaving not much business that was alsolutely useded to be done, and for that buyers were disposed to hold off for a day or two. Holders did not offer much early, but later they were freer sellers, and the market weakened in consequence. At the deeline speculative buying was rather more settre, chiefly on local account. Seller April opened at \$1.19\footnote{c}, some to \$1.20, receded to \$1.19, rome to \$1.19\footnote{c}, and eloced tame at \$1.19, not strictly fresh receipts of do at \$1.20\footnote{c}. No. 1 spring closed at \$1.21\footnote{c}, and \$1.24\footnote{c}, and strictly fresh receipts of for as \$1.20\footnote{c}. Northwestern commanded a premium of about \(\footnote{c}\) over "straight." No. 2 closed at \$1.13\footnote{c}, and \$1.24\footnote{c}\) for strictly fresh receipts. Northwestern commanded a premium of about \(\footnote{c}\) over "straight." No. 2 closed at \$1.13\footnote{c}\), and rejected at \$1.8\to both on 2c storage. Sales were reported of \$,600 bu \$0. 1 Northwestern and 2,800 bu and at \$1.22\footnote{c}\), \$200 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.22\footnote{c}\), \$200 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.21\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu do (2c storage), \$6,400 bu do at \$1.12\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.20\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.12\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.12\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.12\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.16\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.16\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.16\footnote{c}\), \$400 bu No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 spring

bu rejected spring at sile; soo on of sample at \$1.27, dailwared. Total, 62,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active than on Friday, and weak, averaging \$6 lower. Liverpool was quoted as downward in tendency, and New York was lower, while the receipts were larger than usual, and there was little demand for April, the next month's deals seeming to have been pretty well settled up before to-day. The weather was also more favorable to increased receipts in the future, and the news from Mackinaw did not indicate a very sarly opening of navigation, while the lower gold premium necessitated a reduction in the currency price on shipping orders to Europe. Seller May opened at \$5\frac{1}{2}6\$, declined to \$60\$, ross to \$5\frac{1}{2}6\$, and receipts in did at \$1\frac{1}{2}6\$ (closing at \$1\frac{1}{2}6\$). Seller April sold at \$1\frac{1}{2}6\$ (closing at \$1\frac{1}{2}6\$) for the option or each No. 2. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at \$5\frac{1}{2}6\$; new No. 2 at \$60\$, old rejected at \$60\$, and new do at \$6\frac{1}{2}6\$, all on 20 storage. High mixed commanded about \$7\$ 400 has

storage. High mixed commanded about 1/c premium. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu high mixed, old, at 64c; 2,400 bu do at 63%c; 5,400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 53%c; 10,409 bu do at 63%c; 10,409 bu do. regular, at 62%c; 5,600 bu do at 62%c; 7,500 bu do at 62%c; 18,800 bu do at 62%c; 7,500 bu do at 62%c; 18,800 bu do at 62%c; 18,900 bu do, new, at 60%c; 3,000 bu do, new, at 60%c; 4,400 bu do at 62%c; 18,800 bu do at 62%c; 4,400 bu do at 62%c; 18,800 bu do new, at 58%c; 400 bu by sample at 60c, on track. Total, 70,100 bu.

Oats were dull and 1/c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, the receipts being also considerably larger than the recent average. Seller May opened at 46%c, and closed dull at 46%c. Seller April was little better than nominal at 43 64%c, and rejected was nominal at 436 for current receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh) at 46c; 600 bu do at 44%c; 1,200 bu.

Rys was quiet and steady at the sums range as on Friday, at 90c for regular; the simalluses of the stock in stores and of the current supply preventing a weakening in sympathy with other grain. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 92c; 800 bu do regular at 90c; and 400 bu by sample at 80c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was quiet, but firmer. There was nothing doing succept in No. 3, which opened apparently dull, with one sales at 91.38 for 2c storage, and closed at 21.40. No. 2 was nominal at \$1.55 (\$1.55, the outside for fresh receipts in a purfer-red house. Rejected was quoted at \$1.25@1.26 in average houses, and at \$1.20 for Rock Island to \$1.30@1.32 for Gity Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at \$1.35; 400 bu do at \$1.33; 400 bu do at \$1.33; 400 bu do at \$1.33; 400 bu do at \$1.38; 400 bu do at \$1.30; 400 bu do

\$1.40, on track. Total, 4.500 bn.

FORE-PACKING.

To the Bitter of The Chicaco Tvibune:

Sin: I notice considerable comment and communications of late in The Tribuxe in regard to sour and spoiled meat. I have packed and handled meat for over twenty-seven years in this State, and was Board-of-Trade Inspector during the late Wer.

In regard to the curing of pork under the present plan, there will always be a large amount of damaged meat, and no ingenuity of man can prevent it. In the first place, the packing-house, slaughtering, lard-rendering, and steam-tanks are generally in the same building, or closely connected; when each department.

BUTTER—The demand for this staple was again fairly active, and prices were firmer than at the beginning of the week. Receipts have fallen of some within the past few days, and holders manifest has agricely to realize. There are no large stocks here at the moment, but the areas who

common to choice roll, hogiste.

BAGGING-Priors range the sume as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady and farm. We quote: Stark, & dot; Ludiow A. Sho; Lewiston A. Sho; American A. Sho; America

Sill- of the best of the common of plagation of the common of the common

| Common boards | Common board

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

48,000 bu. Rye, carley, and mait unclassized. Corduit and lawer; receipts, 54,000 bu; new Westermized, 83,680; bigh mirsed and reliew Western, 68,000 bu; mirsed do, seagostyo, Outs dull and lower; receipt 26,000 bu; mirsed Western, 68,000 bu; mirsed western, 68,00

Company of the second of the second

is; gallow, fugdis; mixed Wests featern, 50@65c. Eye dull at 550 Provysnous—dirong; mess port m and unchanged. Dacon from angest. Lard dure, at 1% 60% co-turness—Unchanged.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE,

1 1 20 a. m. 1 1 20 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdars.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & DUNDY RELEVANT.

Depois frot of Labout, Relicances, and distincted and distincted on State and Count and State and Count on State and Count of County State and County County Sta

Acres de SCALES.

FAIBBARES SCALES LOCAL MISCE

THE PRES RI

Drest Britain, 5,408; stock, 242,000 ST. LOUIS. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

light, \$4,70@5,00; heavy, \$5,50@5,78;

March 2. - Ourton-Steady, with and at 15%;
—Floor quiet and unchanged, Wheel sing at 14.53 cH. 45. Corn quiet and 55.08%; Oats dell and droughing at 18. Single stand and droughing at 18. Single stand aroughing at 18. Single stand at 18.

at Tio.

Att. WAUKER

Arch Sa. Baraner 1998 — Flour
ed; superfine spring extras, \$5,700
il and unsettied; No. 1 Milwankes,
p. \$1.35; seller April, \$1.35; seller
is steady, with moderate demand;
is steady, with moderate detred, fresh, 66. Berisy treasure.

T. No. 1 fresh, 50. Berisy treasure.

S. \$1.55; No. 3 do, fresh, \$1.40.

May; mess pork, \$1.57(415.0),

Le steam, \$1.6; prime kettle, \$0.

T. \$2.00 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu.

ur, \$7.000 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

rch 28.—Branstvers—Flour dull and thest dull and lower; No. 3. white Wember Midbigson, M. 45 ty; selles April, sy, \$1.50; do June, \$1.55; No. 1 red., \$1.44%; Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2. do the dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 45c;

Excited and higher; grade, 10%o;

March; 10%c, April,

6. SALTIMORE.

March 28.—Bayanaruvvs—Flour and
unchanged. Corn dult; white, 60%

60c; mixed Western, Stc. Oats firmer;

5c. Eye dull at 85/38bc.

Strong; mess pork, \$16.00. Bulk meetinged. Bacon firm and astive, but undifferent at \$16.09% o.

BOAD TIME TABLE AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

or REPERENCE MARKS. - | Saturdayes lay excepted, | Minday excepted. Tap-100 a. m. | Daily. NTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Lake st., and fost of Premis-second-d.
Clark st., southeast corner of Randalads,
ct., corner of Raddom. | Leave. | Arrive.

and air line). MUSERGON. 15 30 p. m. MENRY C. WENTWORTH.

on a at Ton Hall, ROan.

by and Denver Short Line, via Louisi
course, operinglishin, alone and in. Louisi
ion Layer, West chief, near Machineran
ces : 40 Depts, and 122 Nundelphan via Jacksonville, said and sai

on Bay, Stavens's on Chien, & Le . 9-38 a. m. 'U. . . .

Depth of the second court of the second court

DAMPAIGN OF STUNDEY RATE WOLD LINES OF STUDENTS OF STU Accommodation of the part of t

D & WORTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD, or Randolph and LaSalle-Ita., and 15 Co. at., server Eustralia.

A series Politica Series Arriva Arriva Series Serie or of Wells and Kinsteres, or of Canal and Kinsteres, V. H. STENNETT, Gen. Page ADO, KANDAY B NEW MEXICO.

Gard Straight Office, Tr Churchel,

M. E. WEBB, Good And Co.

COCK SELAND & PACSFIC RAILBOAD.

From Duren and Sherman size. Factor along

Grand Procific Bloods.

Gentle, Land Control. Larries. * 10 50 p. 10 1 0 20 2

SCALES PARENTE, NORMANO

may come to sympathize with them, in a week or so, when some fresher sensation has arisen; but for the present, they must submit to be generally laughed at.

THE FREE RWLIGIOUS SOCIETY.

The Free Religious Society met in the hall corner of Randolph and Jefferson at sets last evening. There was only a small audience present, which Gen. Stiles explained by stating that there was a misunderstanding regarding the statements in the papers that he would deliver a lockers. He did not have that understanding, but proceeded to say that there were a large class of people who would not attend church, and did not care to go to a beer-garden.

THE ORDERT OF THIS SOCIETY was to attract this class of people to their meetlags. The speaker pointed out that there were many questions concerning our daily life which might be discussed. He said our physical life and surroundings were little understood. We heard nothing of the duties of temperance, of thatity, of truinfulnes. We heard nothing that would make us hopeful in this life withest speculating on things beyond this life. Our preachers had told us that thus life was but a plignings. How many of us had our hopes and subition clouded by such teaching! It was his elimin that discussing a state questions as related to pastical affairs was the main object of the Society. They did not believe that doubt was a did or that belief was a virtue. Why did Prof. Sing draw such crowds in this city? It was because he doubted, not that he believed. It was the same with Mr. Beecher. But they were protected and man and mass work on the platfoam where the could receive pay.

Now what could its done to make their meetings attractive? Preachers discovered idea ago that good inusio was needed to attract audiences. The Society had never made any collections have their attractions would be a great the solid that the section would be a great the solid that the society had never made any collections there have been a straced that there were singers to be had among the sudience.

De Society had never m MANAPOLIS & CIRCINNATI THREDEN IL VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE Contral Railroad Depot, Foot of Sale-S. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS

believed that there were singers to be had among the entires.

In Amstrong suggested that the society be made a port of debating society, and thought this would insure an interest.

If Boyt suggested that a committee of five the appointed to take action respecting munic. The motion was carried.

Dr. Woodbury offered his services as a manician. The President appointed the following committee: Dr. Woodbury, Mr. Blotts, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Vanderwallen, tod Dr. Gordon. After some discussion, the Committee were caused to report next Bunday at 3 p. m., and the meeting then adjourned. Prof. John W. Chris. of Washington Heights, will speak before the Society on the topic, "Science committees in some of its refigious aspects."

M. J. Savage. A large attendance was not anticipated by the Committee, but they were agreeably disappointed, as before 3 o'clock every chair was occupied, and late comers were obliged to seat themselves on the continuous baunch on either side of the hall,—some of them being too far away from the speaker to hear distinctly all that was said. There were over 200 people present, a few ladies being among the number, but the majority were of the more intelligent class of workingmen. The lectures are designed for the instruction of the latter, and the large attendance yesterday is assurance that the efforts of the Society are appreciated; and the result of this first attempt justifies the assertion that the lectures will become popular in the future.

Mr. A. B. Keith presided, and, after spologizing for the lack of accommodations, which would be ample hereafter, introduced the lecture. His subject was, "Make the Most of Yourself." He first alluded to the antagonistic forces of society,—"mme" and "yours,"—and told how the two could be recoulled. One who led a true life was true to himself, and was making the most of himself and doing the most for others. They must make the most of themselves in money, clothes, houses, advantages, amusements, capital, laborations, etc.; and also socially. One man was as good as another, though there were social inequalities. It was hard to rise in the world, on account of traditional and inherited wrongs. They must also make the most of themselves intellectually, as knowledge was force, and a weapon of defense; and morally and religiously, as these were parts of man, and in them would be found trust, hope, and confors.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered Mr. Savage for bis interesting and instructive remarks, and to Mr. Clarke first beas; and John D. Hubbard, second base. These gentlemen sang "The Chapel," "The Spring Again Rejoicea," and "The Miller" in an exquisite manner, which provoked wall-merited applause.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY THE TOWN OFFICERS OF SOUTH OFF man to bear, two things which, when they have befellen him, make him Lee all faith in Providence, the virtue of republican institutions, bears nature, vaccination, etc. One of them is to marry a girl, thinking her rich, and finding proof, and the other to spend money to get as office only to find it does not pay. The last predicament is the worst of the two, since it is the most public. To be trapped by a girl is to be the baughter of a select circle only, but to be wided to an impoverished, office is to be exposed to the frantic screams of a town or city. Just at this dull time of the year, when people are dying for something to laugh at; when an old, old joke can coax a smile, and men go to have "Eli Parkins" lecture, how delicious it is to have one of those sweet little mishaps mentioned above happen under our eyes to four scople who have of late been enjoying—or mouraing over—the prominence they have received in the Chicago papers.

The scent half cruel to name them, for they will be exposed to that ridicule which is so fatal to a politician. Still, notwithstanding the displeasure of the Humane Society, they must be named. They are P. M. Cleary, Ed Phillips, Put O'Brisa, and John Schaffer, now town discers of South Chicago and candidates for reduction. They are the individuals who voted themselves calaries of \$10,000, \$5,500, \$2,500, and \$1,600 for work worth in the argument about \$0,000, and who became the object of much public contunnely on account of their greed. They are the individuals who want to be re-elected, not merely that they may make another grab, but that they may sensonment this one. The money has been voted them by the amiable Justices of South Chicago, but it has not been delivered; it has not been raised. In order to get it there must be a heavier levy next year, so as to cover the dedicate; which exists at present.

And sow come a correspondent, a prying fellow, a marpiot, a "death's head at the wine," and writes as follows, and, as the reader reads, he will rejoice greatly, and when he m

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY

SOCIETY.

The suniversary meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held yesterday evening, in the First Methodist Church, which was well filled by an attentive audience, the majority being Isdies. Mrs. H. F. Spencer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., presided, and, after a verse of the hymn, "From Greenland's sey mountains," Mrs. Dr. G. M. Steele led in prayer. "Book of ages" was then sing by the congregation, after which THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Mrs. J. F. Willing, read her fourth annual report. The Society contained 24,000 members, and an equal number of subscribers to the Heathen Woman's Friend, the paper published by the Society. There were some 1,500 antiliaries, and the sum of \$54,000 was raised during the year. The Branch which Mrs. Willing represented was organized in March, 1870, and the number of auxiliaries was 750, sor aiming about 16,000 mambers, and 7,000 subscribers to the payer. The Branch had raised \$13,630, which had mostly been employed in the support of Miss Tinsley and Miss Rowe in India; Miss Howe, Miss Hoag, and Miss Woolston in China; Miss Carter in Mexico; and Miss Denning in South America. In addition, the sum of \$9,380 had been expended in China and India. The general results for the year had been better than ever before, and the prospects for the future were most excellent. Letters from various missionary ladies were included in the report, all of whom were working nobly in the cause of the Lord.

Mass Rouses.

Following the report, Mrs. Houser, a missionary lately returned from india, swheth was of trusmal interest from the practical knowledge of the subject which Mrs. Houser had gained while engaged in her missionary labors.

After singing by the choir, Miss Mason, a medical student about to start for missionary work in China, was introduced. Miss Mason made as enthusiastic address, showing the seal and depth of principle which animated her in consecrating hered to this lifework.

BERNOR HOWERS.

ing one, and hilariously sak, "how about those big salaries?" Listen to the searcher of the statutes:

The salaries? Listen to the searcher of the statutes:

The salaries? The Chicago Svilence:

Six: As Tax Transum of yesterday very justly remarked, the Town Boards as hereicofore washing were setting more for use, than lagalized bodies of public planderers, and wholly unnecessary as past of the greenmental machinery, But since the passage of Rr. Rountree to till in relation to township organizations, this machinery has received a wholesome setback through the following, paragraph of Article 4 of that new law;
"In towns in which there are incorporated cities or villages, the boundaries of which are co-extensive with the limits of the lown, or the town lies schelly either the familie of an incorporated city or village, the steady of the salar than the

\$100 a year, and may sadden the Supervisor by paying him the \$10 he is worth. Moritifying spectacle! A politician become the langhing-stock of the community. A man spending money to get an office, and finding out it is worthless if he does get it. Those gentlemen come next to Cardinal Wolsey as an illustration of disappointed hopes and general wee. People may come to sympathize with them, in a week set so, when some fresher sensation has arisen; but for the present, they must submit to be generally laughed at.

meeting of the old Abolitionists this summer have prepared the following notice:

At a meeting of the old Anti-Sivery men, assembled by invitation at Chicago, on the 15th day of January last, it was resolved to hold a general reunion of Abolitionists or Anti-Sivery man; and a committee was appointed to determine upon the time and place, and give public notice of fibelding the meeting. The Gommittee, consisting of the persons undersigned, hereby give notice that the said reunion of Asti-Sivery friends will take place in Chicago on the 9th day of June, 1874, and continue three days—the first meeting being at 1 o'clock p. m. of the 8th, when those who have come together will be received by an address of velcome from one of the citizens of Chicago.

All persons who were active Abolitionists at any time when the cause of the alaw needed friends are especially invited to this reunion, and to take part therein in bonds of sympasity. The public at large, and particularly the younger people, who have grown up under or since the period of that agitation for national reforms, are invited to stead, and all are made welcome.

The proceedings will embrace a review of the past, the period of sacrifice with faith, and hepe and congraintations with gratitude for the final success which they have been permitted to realize; and will consust of addresses from persons who were formerly prominant as speakers or writers for the cause of the slave; in biographical notices of persons who were distinguished in that field of labor in the West, or who have become the mast of the nation, and are now dead in the recital of reminiscences and historical stratches of the past; and in singing the songs of liberty which were once effective in like reform, by assistence of the choirs, or those who join with them, in the numbe of the distinguished singers appropriate to the occasion.

Meetings will be held in the foresnoon, aftersoons, and evenings; and payaramen will be published in advance of each disc who only the payar and profitable—we collec

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

with we the congressitation of a sational jubile.

ANNOUNCHEINTS.

The Chicage Sunday-Afternoon Lecture Socially will meet in Boom 24 Thruryus Building, thin evening, at 7:50 o'clock.

A meeting of the People's Party of the Seventh Ward will be held at 3:56 West Twenty-second of sirect to-day, to elect delegates to the West Twenty-second convention. The polis will be open from 4 nill 7 o'clock.

MASANIELLO.

MASANIELO

June 12.—Sonstas—F major, opus 10, No. 2; fist major, opus 10d (Giant Sonsta).

We have no doubt this opportunity to hear the plane music of Beetheven will be easerly improved by those who take an interest in the higher works of music, and that lovers of classical music will congratulate themselves that the interpretation of them is in such compotent thands.

funeral notice can be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Gineinnati papers publish a letter from Mr. W. P. Poole, Librarian of the Chi. ago Public Library, in relation to the Library of Omeinnati, the affairs of which are now investigating by a committee. The subject-matter of the communication is of no interest to the people of Chicago, and the fact is simply referred to for the purpose of showing the way in which the Cincinnati papers manifest their spleen toward Mr. Poole for leaving their sleep; towa. The Enquire says the letter "will be found profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness;" the Gazette calls it "rather salty," and the Commercial thinks Mr. Poole's memory is "defective." Mr. Poole still lives.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK.

The regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held Saturday afternoon at the Village Hall. All the members were present. Mr. Edgar L. Jayne was appointed Clerk, pro. tam., in the absence of the Clerk.

REPORTS OF STANDERS COMMITTEES.

No. 4 reported back eight pay-rolls, on repairs of streats sidewalks, and drains, amounting to \$67, which were ordered to be paid. On the bills of John Keilly, for \$102.08, they reported that part of the work done had been for contractors, who had been paid; part the village had paid to Mr. Keilly, and had his receipts; that they found to be due him the sum of \$2, which they recommended to be paid.

The roport was accepted and adopted.

No. 3 reported on the petition of C. W. Fuller, and recommended that, on his compliance with the rules of the Board, a license as sewer-builder be granted to him. The report was accepted and adopted.

the rules of the Board. Stark Rouser.

Following the report. Mrs. Houser, a missionmy lately returned from India, gave a very enterishing account of the lives, duties, and privileges of women is India, which was of manusal
interest from the practical knowledge of the
subject which Mrs. Houser had gained while engaged in her missionary labors.

After singing by the choir, Miss Mason, a
medical student about to start for missionary
work in China, was introduced, kins Mason,
and depth of principle which animated her in
consecrating herself to this iffework.

INBIGO NOWARN
then made a short address, giving an account of
the origin of the Woman's Poteign Rissionary
Society, and the character of its work. The
speaker thought that woman was
emphasically qualified to be a teacher, though
he was not prepared entirely to advocate that
they be regularly consecrated to the ministry.

Bishop Bowman's address was frequently applauded, particularly his allusions to the revival
work in St. Louis and the temperance movement.

A collection for the Society was then taken up,
and an anniversary hymn, wristen by Mr. Prof.

E. E. Marcy, of Evanston, was sung.

THE OLD ABOLITIONISTS.

The Committee appointed some weeks ago to
make the preliminary arrangements for the
meeting of the old Abolitionists this summer
have prepared the following socies:

At a meeting of the old Abolitionists this summer
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Water-Works, and foundations for engines and machinery amounting to \$4.217.44, on which had been paid him \$2.000 in bonds, leaving balance due of \$2,217.44, with the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk issue warrant for bonds to C. E. Haguembourg for \$2.70.8, for that part in above bill covered by his contract, and that the remainder being for extrast he referred to the Joint Committees of Lake and Hyde Park.

The reports were accepted and adopted.

SEXTY-RIOTH STREET.

It was ordered that the Clerk notify the lowest bidder on the grabbing and grading of Sixty-eighth street to present a satisfactory bond and sign a contract for said work to be completed on or before June 11, and that the Attorney prepare a proper contract.

The Engineer presented a profile of Sixty-eighth street as at present situated, and asked what grade should be established. The matter was referred to the Engineer to report an average grade, which he is to report to the Attorney, who is instructed to prepare the ordinance.

The President read a letter from the Holly Manufacturing Company, stating that the machinery for the water-works is all ready for shipment, but Mr. Hagutembourg had notified them that the engine-house was not ready, and they wish to know if they should daisy shipment and how long. Beferred to Committee No. 5.

FARK PROTECTION.

A communication was received from R. D. Lawrence, Springfield, Ill., desiring to furnish white oak lumber for the protection of the Village Park, it was resolved that the Engineer prepare plans for protection of Village Park, and report the same to Committee No. 5, with suggestions.

EOANDALE POLICE.

Petitions were presented from recidents in Egandale for a policeman to natrol in their vicinity day and night during the summer, as they are overrun with visitors, etc. It was resolved that, from Police Dristrict No. 1, a policeman to actailed to pasted in the vicinity of Egandale, at the discretion of the Captain.

Bills were presented and referred from the Hyde Park Gas Company for light in March,

piano music of Beethoven will be easerly improved by those who take an interest in the higher works of music, and that lovers of classical music will congratulate themselves that the interpretation of them is in such compotent hands.

PERSONAL.

The aunouncement that Prof. Scovill would lecture at Chicago University Monday evening, March 30, was an error. Prof. Scovill will not lecture at this place.

Another of Chicago's sarly satilers has departed this life,—the wife of Benjamin W. Johnson, and mother of Chicago's sarly satilers has departed this life,—the wife of Benjamin W. Johnson, and mother of Claudius Blair and George W. Blair, of she firm of Sinclair & Blair, printers, of this city. She died at her late home, No. 646 Burnside streat, Sunday morning. Mrs. Johnson was one of our early settlers, having been a constant resident for the past thirty-eight years of her life, and has left a large circle of Chicago's early inhabitants to mourn her loss. The funeral notice can be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Cincinnati papers publish a lefter from Mr. W. P. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago and the fact is simply referred to for the painting work at Crystal Lake the value of late that he had seen in the communication is of no interacy to the people of Chicago, and the fact is simply referred to for the painting works at Crystal Lake the value of land had advanced from 775 to 8300 per acre, and thought similar results could be brought about at Maywood.

A motion was carried that a committee of three be appointed as such committee of these be appointed to ascertain what the practical fruit-growers were willing to do to establish the business, and furnish the necessary fruits, and to call another meeting whenever they might think fit. Messer. Blout, Wowled, and Carmey were appointed as such committee, of doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and of the interpretation in right-growers and will be found profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and of the interpretation in right-growers and committe

WINNETSA.

Prof. Wheeler, of the Chicago University, delivered a lecture Friday evening in Academy Hall. A large audience was present, and the lecture, "Chemistry, libratrated by Experiment," was highly sutertaining. The Professor explained the nature of some of the gases composing the stanosphere, and illustrated their characteristic properties by a well-arranged series of experiments. He then directed attention to a Bulhoff coil attached to a battery and a set of Geeler tubes, which a pattern of the University, now residing the London, had presented for the nac of the Professor and students in chemistry. By their slid the lecturer made some very interesting experiments and produced some wonderful effects in optics by passing the electric current through the different gases contained in the tubes. The Professor's lecture treated a scientific subject in a popular style, and was amusing and at the same time instructive.

THE IOWA SUFFERERS.

ALGONA, Ia., March 28, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: At a meeting of the Kossuth County Relief Committee, held in Algona, on the 24th day of March, 1874, H. C. McCoy, M. D., Chairman lief Committee, held in Algona, on the 24th day of March, 1874, H. C. McCoy, M. D., Chairman of the Committee and agent to secure funds, made a full report of the result of his efforts for that purpose in Chicago, Milwankee, and Madison. This report was adopted, and a sub-committee appointed to express to Dr. McCoy their high appreciation of his efforts in their benait, and of the energy and perseverance with which he has labored to promote the object of the Committee; and also to express their gratitude to Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin; to such business-men in the aforementioned places as took a special interest in the efforts of Dr. McCoy; to such papers as used their influence to further the object of his mission; and to the large number who contributed so liberally for the relief of those in our community who, in consequence, especially, of the destruction of their crops by the grasshoppers, are suffering for their crops by the prasshoppers, are suffering for the want of the necessaries of life. We trust that those who have contributed so liberally to support the bodily wants of strangers in another State, will experience in full the blessing promised to the liberal soul. C. Tarlon, Chairman of Sub-Committee.

The Important Improvement in Musical Instruments.

Musical resders will be interested to learn that the long-congulated by George Woods & Co. A Baltimore paper says of this new instrument: "The blending of the two instruments, and an increase of melody, is a result of musical genus and ingonutive were not prepared for. It has, Rowever, been accomplished, and the organ or plane can be played separate or both combined."

Good Bargains

Are always made by those dealers in boots and shoes who trade with G. B. Richardson & Co., as they sell the best prodes in the law of the combined.

Good Bargains

Pure.

No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree of perfection. Families, hotels, and laundries much prefer these goods, as it produces a hard, lustral finish.

A Robbery as Chinese.

A writer on Chinese life says: "At Macao, on the ground floor, a large table was spread for a late dinner. It was covered with many delicacies, and, as usual, there was an abundance of silver plate. The sun had gone down, the wax candles were lighted, the windows left open for the benefit of the evening breeze. Suddenly a great number of bamboos were seen to enter on all sides from the verandas; at the same moment every candle was extinguished by a pull from the bamboo hollow tubes. The apartment was involved in darkness, a band of thieves jumped in, and before the astounded guests knew where they were or what was doing, the whole of the plate was conveyed away, and, a bost having no doubt been provided for the transport of the spoil either to a neighboring faland or to the mainland of China, no trace was ever found of the robbery or the robbers."

robbery or the robbers."

A Book for Colored People.

"Ecliptikos of Life" is the title of a book ampounced for publication in an inland town in Louisiana. The following rich list of contents ought to make it sell among the people for whose use it is evidently intended: "Nocturnal guide, sovereign panacea, invaluable specific remedy for all the diseases and mental spells inflicted on the black or colored inhabitants of the United States, under the names and characters of spiritual visions, incubuses, guttural songs, masal twangs, war-horse langhing, incunations, fictidious stories concerning devils, ghosts, fairles, witches, warlocks, giants, enchanted towers, fragons, insects toads, lizards, scorpions, rattlesmakes, ground pupples, etc.; doggerel whining, love enchantments, wooing traps, heel-greasing, sorcery, pin-finding, road-crossing, new-moon signs, veodecism, etc., etc."

—Capt. Maunsell, who pummeled the Duke of Cambridge on Pail Mail some time ago, is still laboring under a weight of nervous excitement. "I tell you, sir," he says in a letter to the London Times, "and I tell the world, I sm marry driven mad; for injustice and oppression is allowly but surely doing its work."

CLAIMS AGAINST ALL SANKRUPT INSURANCE Companies cashed at highest rates by J. N. WITE-RIEGLA, its Dearborn-st., Rospid.

I what to Bourborn-st., Rospid.

I what to Bourborn-st., Rospid.

I what to Bourborn-st., Rospid.

MONEY TO LOAN-ST. SE OR NORE FOR FIVE to be a second by the second second by the second se MONEY TO LOAN, I AND I YEARS ON GOOD IN Conference of the Conferen Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRW APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF COLORS OF THE PROPERTY HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE AT accion—These will be sold this morning at anotion and, our memoring at it is extended as the state of the surface of the surface and particles in constant use; large growth. Apply at ones at the chart leave, to Colver the Asp.

PARTER WANTED.—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in restaurant and manyle year. Impure of JUESS to the surface and particle of the surface and particle of the surface and the surface of the

POR SALE—AN SLEGARY DOUBLE RESIDENCE.

Proceedings to the estate of the landsteel and Wood-estate and lot weigh \$10.000 or \$10.000 with the same of the landsteel and Wood-estate and lot weigh \$10.000 or \$10.000 with the same of the sa

North Jefferson-et.

[100]: SALE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND HOUSE

[1] of Il rooms, 20 South Morgan-et., corner Blue Island
ar. Easy terms. of I rooms, St South Morganest, some Hus Mander. Easy terms.

I Coll Salas. STORY AND BASHMENT MARKLE. I rout house, with brick barn. No. St Indiana-av. St. on on one many street, and the street will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to OHAR. I. JENES, corner west vesury second and Fisk-st.

I COR SALE. THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. SI Michiganay, source of Rightsenthat, with all maprovements. Will sell lot, St.TR. all improvements or the entire corner, Sulfa Seed. OHARLES UDEYSIL. H. and St. Kandish-st.

I COR SALE COR. STORY HOUSE KRAR THE City Hall. No. 135 Kast Adams. Inquire at T West Randolphest. M. O. WHIDHMARN.

I COR SALE FOR MANUFACTURING OR OTHER I DESCRIPTION of the sell of the

TOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE IN A SUBurban town on the North Lake Store. It has commented
with it a fluo garden, well sociated green; a large surrefrees, and a natural ravius, with a material fields. I
large beam, with good dristinage, it was the place. The
product out of the same as the built upon it, MONTGOMEY
A WATERIAS, W. Lakadis v.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, ONE RIOCK FROM
I depos, homesteed of the late w. S. Offsole, supplicant
of L. H. CLEAVELAND, and Rivershawavev., or F. A.

STEELLS, 100 East Bandolph-9s., Room in 1922id. Busines
of L. H. CLEAVELAND, and Rivershawavev., or F. A.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS PROPERTY IN ORIGImal Svenston—Soften feets, nontheast corner of Lakeand Human-are.; first loss south of Compressational
Charels. Large house and its, continues corner of Lakeand Human-are.; first loss south of Compressational
Charels. Large house and its, continues corner of Lakeand Human-are.; first loss south of Compressational
Charels. Large house and its, continues corner of Lakeand Human-are.; first loss south of Compressational
Charels. Large house and its results were and terms
on the problem rave, and is very choice. Prices and terms
of the corner of the control of the corner of Lake
TOR SALE—AT CHNEYA, Hall, M. ACCES.

TOR SALE—LIGHTY HARS TIME—CHOICE HYDE

Fark property, near parks and houlevaries, these
house and control of the control

land Block.

POR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUT A HUME SIX good houses at Englewood, a splendful houses at South Branston, on mouthly payments by owners. TIL-LOTRON BROS., 27 and 16 Sato-at.

POR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—GOOD BOURS, 7 rooms and good bern, corn to lightly. So station; 54 kg, easy. WING & FARLIN, 5 Washington-at., Room 4. TOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—GOOD HOUSE, 7 From and good barn, corn lot lightly, alone to station; S.S.S., car, WIND 2 FIREID, S.W. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—B. E. C. TOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—B. E. C. TOR SA

her Boulevaria and more pay and give long time on belalco; parties wanting an elegant home for a little mongabout buy this place. MATSON HILL, 108 and III.
Dearborned.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL ACRE TRAOTS—10 TO 160
I move, within 1 to 7 miles of city limits; come highly
imperved and close to depote; prices, 118 and appeared
to verying to a come at S. Leel handson-etc., Scott it, J.
G. HUGZAGH. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO

T real sensie. Choice throber and farming lands on or
mar railroads and streams in Wisconsin and Missingas.
The lands were leasable by the owner many years are, and
are covered with pine, codes, and hardwood, sockeding
to locality; she prairies hands in the old settled positions of
some order cash.

AMES, a. V. corner Machine and Clarkets.

LIVERS, a. V. corner Machine and Clarkets.

TOR SALE-I OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FRV

I days, at a bargain, my reult farm at 60, Joe, Nich.,
one of the best in the Sizes, completely set with all the
oboloost kinds of fruit, and all in a fire healthy condition; will pay for itself in three years, and a care opportunity. Address W. H. WELLE, & and & FrentIlli-48. portunity, Address W. H. WELLIG, & and S FrankLinets.

Pated, in Genera, Kane County, Ili. Towns only. Inquire of E. B. LATHEROF, Fifth National Sank.

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Most of them we will trade at each prices for houses and
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WANTED BOUSES WE CAN SELL GOOD Woods if put in our hands at once. MOREY & MADILL TO CHRES OR HOUSE OF CHRAP LOT. W Aguits with their owner, helve there is asset not capit. Owner, please address O'M. Trippes office.

A GENTS WATTED-SOMETHING NEW-FACHES
A to his per day worthy made by succeptle agents. For particulars, address F. P. ALLEN 4 CO., F. O. Roc S. Rochester, N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED-SMART AND REPROSTICE On the and famals agents to sell as strictle used by every con- Frontal large; sell at tellis. Call at Collec 11015 Elock, in Labelle-st., or send S worts for sample. C. E. STEPHERSON & CO.

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A GETTS WANTED TO SELL A BOUREHOLD Acticle mere before odgest. To good men will guarantee sales or estuad money. Call and stamine, or sand to outsi for sample. S North Chand.-st., Econd.

A GENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY to sell silver-bus, imported fresch chemical compound for replaining silver-ware, warmanted free from quite-cityer or any poissonous substance. Call or address J. LABONDE. S Labelle-st. FOR SALE

POR SALE-SURGERYMEN AND VEULT-GROWon, attention. I have a ingue supply of roune grafted fruit trops, of every kind and inner variety; also evergreen, and every kind of shade and ornassiral tree,
that I will sell vely cheap, and much lower than they can
be purphased elsewhere, as I desire to place out the
whole lot. Fursons desiring a bargain is green will de
well to gramine my stock. Address fire. I. P. BLACEBURR, Messat Morris, Ogle County, III.

POR SALE-SEGAR MANUFACTURERS GAN SUF
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Room II.

POR SALE-OR TRADEA FIRST-CLASS DOUBLEdoor hafe, seid close. A priver REED's Temple of
Music, corner Deartorn and Van Burn-de.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$80 TO \$1.00, TO manufacture and control engineers made of a ringing grade in constant use, large groups. Apply as \$600 M and the control of the contro

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TO REST. THE HANDGAR HALL & APD & A Buth Charlast, completely furnished for accret unti-lies, is to remain of Tensing and beimpty evenings, on very gasonable terms. Inquire of DANIEL BOYE, it found Onnai-st, Otherap, III. TO RENT-ROUMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, in Limit Block. Inquire of H. DISSTON & SONS, leand-olph and Markesten.

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WANTED-to RAHLEDAD GRADERS, 50 makers, its bridge builders, 16 carpenters, farm hands. ORRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South the, Roun 1, up-stairs.

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A BLUE GRIANG HE OFFEREND-THE GROCES AND AREA AND THE A BRAIL CAPITAL CAP

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TOR EXCHANGE WHAT WILL TOU EXCHANGE TO THE PARTY OF THE P

The Interest of the Prayer-Movemen Centering in Illinois.

Reports from the Campaign in New England.

A Temperance Lady in Dover, Me. Convicted of Duplicity.

ecture of Dr. Dio Lewis in Music Hall, Beston.

No Pays Some Attention to the Fifty-Dollar Accusation.

> ILLINOIS AT DIE

in their favor.

trial of Mr. Much for violation of the aguine law commenced last Monday, fibr a protracted and hotiy-contested a terminated in a disagreement of the let will be again brought up rial to-morrow. The friends of parties are deeply interested court-room was throughd throughout at with eager listeners. The result is for with deep interest. The Hon. Irus ivered an address at the Congregational to-night to an attentive audience. The

INDIANA.

besting opened by singing, followed by a laby the Secretary of the Band. The Hon. Barker delivered a most aloquent in response to calls to define sition on the temperance question. He colonism in the side of th

pledge nor give any reasons for not doing in ladies sang and prayed again, and were o leave, when a gentleman present said id like to have the leader of the band— it prominent lady in Doyne he would like to have the leader of the band— the most prominent lady in Dover—answer a few simple questions. He first asked her if she had not a little sile at her ewn house. She falteringly replied in the affirmative; but said she used it for sacramental purposes. "Haven't you, in addition to ale, a little brandy, a little gin, and some very de-licious wine?" "Yee," was the hesitating reply. "And don't you, when you have company to ittle brandy, a little gin, and some very delicious wine?" "Yes," was the hesitating reply.
"And don't you, when you have company to
entertain, put your liquors and wine on the
table, and sak them to partake?" The answer
"Yes" was hardly sadible. "Then," said the
gentleman, "the best thing you can do is to go
home and spill your ewn liquors. It will then
be time to come here and demand that this
woman, who is a member of the same church
that you are, stop salling ale."

Special Dispetes to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—Music Hall was
crowded to-night by such an audience as never
before squeezed within its portals, to hear Dr.
Dio Lewis on the temperance crusade in the

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribnese.

Boston, Mass., March 29.—Music Hall was crowded to-night by such an andisence as never before squeezed within its portals, to hear Dr. Dio Lewis on the temperance crusade in the West. The andisence was not only interested, but inquisitive. It saked questions, and so sharply at times that there was more than once promise of a serious disturbance. The Doctorired to avoid committing himself on the Prohibition isws, and narrowly escaped shipwreck on that point. In beginning, he said that he had not asked the Chairman to say that he lectured free of charge, but as the papers were still busy with the \$60 storr, he would make a personal explanation, which he had always refused to do before. If he were to be called a sheep-thief, he would not dealy it. For three months he had worked in the temperance campaign harder than he over worked before in his life; so hard that a fortnight ago he lost his voice, and could not speak a word for five days. For these three months work he had

EXCELVEND \$485,
and his expenses were a little more than \$900. In Worcester he had received nothing, and it cost him over \$500 while he staid there.

The speaker gave an interesting account of the meeption of the work, and its progress in Ohio and in Washington. He had no doubt the reformation was permanent.

Opportunity being given to those who wished to ask question, in reply Dr. Lewis said that a special place was prepared for druggiats. The movement had not been a failure in a single town where it had been tried. On being asked the thought it would succeed have, he said there were

in the West. The first, and that which occupied nine-tenths of all the time, was secret prayer, and prayer in the churches. Another was to appoint small committees for each ward, who went to the property-holders and dram-sellers in their homes. This continued about two weeks, and then the saloons were visited by bands of six or seven ladies, who quietly knelt in silent prayer. These methods were perfectly applicable to Boston, and were effective. That of going in larger companies, and praying inside and outside the salooms, ought not to be tried

IN LEGG CITIES.

In Ohio, rum-shope had been closed, and not a single rum-seller had violated his piedge, given to the women. Some women indiguantly saked if it had come to this, that we must go round and pray for those who had murdered our husbands, brothers, and fathers. This was pronounced by the speaker not a proper question for the Court, and the audience was requested to sing a verse of the season.

ment. He had sugged Dr. Lewis to locture in the interest of temperance and the prohibitory law; and the member of the Alliance did believe it a worse crime to sell a glass of liquor than to steal a horse.

Dr. Lewis replied that he did not want any one to be responsible for him. He could stand on his own two legs usually. He then proceeded to give his reasons for opposing the prohibitory law, and the meeting quieted down. POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts SenatorshipDawes' Only Chance.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Bosron, March 29.—There has been almost absolute quiet in political circles to-day. Members of the Legislature informed of Dawes' standing in his District since the confirmation of Simmons do not hesitate to say that the Senatorial position is his only hope, as he is sure to fall of a re-election to the popular branch of Congress. This seems perfectly reasonable, especially as the western towns are united against Butlerism; and when the Resex statesman puts out his hand for the Governorship next fall without a ghost of a chance of carrying the western part of the State, Mr. Dawes must go down with him. Their interests cannot be divided.

him. Their interests cannot be divided.

Milwantkee Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunas

Milwantkee, Wis., March 29.—The Reform candidate for Mayor, Col. Jacoba, came out in the German papers this moraing, announcing that he must decline to run, heing disqualined under the charter by being bondsman for the Comptroller. He has since been seen, and consents to stand of the Council will vote to accept another bondsman. The Reform candidates announced by the Committee are: For Mayor, W. F. H. Jacoba; Comptroller, James S. White; Treasurer, F. C. G. Brand; City-Attorney, Emil Walber. The organization is complete and strong, and very little fear in felt for the result of the election.

MINING INTERESTS.

adopted unanimously, amongst them the following:

Werners. The amendment to the Mining law now pending in Congress, and which, among other things, requires all mining companies on the Constock Lode to apply for patents to their claims within six months, involves matters of great moment and paramount interest to miners, property-owners, and business men of Storey County, and

Werners, it is almost the unanimous wish of the citizens of this county that the aforesaid amendment should be rejected; therefore, be if

Resolved, by the miners of Storey County, That the amendment above referred to is justly regarded as a vital stab at the mineral prosperity of Storey County, and of all the residents thereof; that the passage of the amendment of this people; that the passage of the amendment will destroy combines in the mining interest of Storey County, will retard the work of development and the prospecting of Comstock Lode, will discourage these by whose emergies deep mining is being carried on, will drive away capital, will depress labor, will depress labor, will depress the value of real-estate, will tend to aminificate business, and will fin all things be to each of us a great and lasting calamity; that we amendment hereiofors mentioned, and we do appeal to the Congress of the United States, and to the sense of justice and conviction of right, which must ever guide the indigences of the United States, and to the sense of Justice and conviction of right, which must ever guide the indigences and Representatives in Congress of the States of Newsda.

Other resolutions similar in importance were adopted.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Terrell-Meyers Murder in Covington,

The Divorce Suit Out of Which the

Col. Terrell Said to Be in a Dying Con-

Exhibitions of Outlaws in Howell County, Mo.

The Governor Asks for a Legislative Remedy.

The Terrell-Meyers Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fribins.

NEWFORT, Ky., March 29.—The killing of the
Hon. Harvey Meyers by Col. W. G. Terrell yesterday, continues to excite the community in which
it occurred. The murdered man was in his 42d year, large and portly in frame. He was a law-year of great attainments, the highest standing, and the partner of Senator Stevenson. The testi-

THE CORONER'S JURY developed the fact that Terrell went to Meyers' office armed. He went into the rear room, asked for Mr. Meyers, and was directed to the front room. Meeting his victim here, he asked the motive of certain interrogations put to a medical expert in the course of the examination during the previous day. Terrell growing insulting, was ordered out, and, as he refused to go, Meyers attempted to put him out. As he was aboved toward the door. Terrell

Meyers tried to prevent him shooting, and in doing so, pushed Terrell against a wall some thirty feet from the door, and at the head of a staircase, when Terrell fred, shooting Meyers through the stomach. Meyers triaggered in, and fell on the floor, dying in about three-quarters of an hour. Terrell claims. about three-quarters of an hour. Terrell claims-he acted in self-defense, and that he told Meyers that he was sick and disabled, but without effect. TERRELL IS THOUGHT TO BE DEING

three months ago.

The killing was the direct effect of a suit for divorce instituted by Mrs. Mary Terrell against Col. Terrell, in the Chancery Court of Newport, Ky., in which the Hon. Harvey Meyers was associated with the Hon. O. V. Root, of Newport, as plaining attorney. The trial was set for April 6, at a special term of the Chancery Court. Mrs. Terrell's petition amended alleges marriage in 1850, and cohabitation until July, 1879; and specifies cruel and inhuman behavior, violent ecoduct, and abandonment on the defendant's part. The answer to this denies the charges and makes counter charges of abandonment. The amended petition charges that for several years Terrell had the confirmed habit of drunkenness, and wasting his cetate without leaving suitable provisions for his family.

To this an amended answer has been filed, avowing

TENDER SENTIMENTS.

affection, and regard to ard plaintiff; asserting that the defendant had delayed action in the case in hope that the return of their only son from Europe would lead to a reconciliation; that such intervention had been attempted on his return, but was met by insults. The answer also charges abandonment; alleges that for seven years after his marriage he conducted an influential newspaper in Indiana, the Lafayette Joursel, with large and compensatory returns; that during the nient five years was Paymaster in the United States Army; the next two years Postmaster at Rewport, Ky; and that out of his earnings he had made large improvements on her property, to the amount of \$10,000; that the disagreement arose of his refusal to relinquish a contingent right in property; that demand was made co-croively, and that he

make such a sacrifice; and he makes his answer a counter-claim and cross-potition, prays for divorce, and for allowance for said improvements. To this the plaintiff answers, and charges infidelity to the marriage vows on the part of the defendant, years of violence, threat, and insult, with occasional paroxysms of affection. The answer denies that Terrell made the alleged improvement; and charges that he got the title to her property by fraud and squandered the half of it (about \$30,000) in drinking, gaming, and on abandoned women; and that when her property was reconveyed to her, she assumed his deuts, and had to make forced sales

ssumed his dobts, and had to make forced sales to pay them.

The restimony in the case is said to sustain THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. TERRELL fully, and to have canned him to be greatly excited at times, and to make threats of violence against the plaintiff's attorney. It is charged that he was constantly seeking causes of quarrel, and sent the insulting messages to Mr. Root while he was waiting for the end of the trial of the case, and that he wished to fight a duel with Mr. Meyers.

THERMY OF LYNCHIMO were made early yesterday, but the indignation seems to have suitzided. Col. Terrell intended to leave on the afternoon of the fatal occurrence. He had secured passage for New Orlevis on April 11. This was made necessary by the wound from which he suffered and which it is feared the confinement of the pail will make worse. He claims to be in a dying condition, and that he will hardly live to see the trial.

claims to be in a dying condition, and that he will hardly live to see the trial.

St. Louis, March 29.—The Honse having refused to pass the Senate bill providing for the organization of the State militis, and appropriating money therefor, thus leaving portions of the State at the mercy of outlaws who defy the laws, the Governor sent a message to the House last evening calling the attention of members to that effect, and inclosing a communication just received from the Shertif. Prosecuting Attorney, and Clark of the Circuit and Compty Courts of Howell County, which states that on the 18th inst. one Mr. Monks, of West Plains, shot John Miller in the hotel, then fied to the country, and refuses to submit to a civil process, on the plea that he cannot obtain justice. Monks has 300 men ready to obey his call and defend him. Thursday, thirty men rode into West Plains, headed by John Nichols, who swere they were going to see Monks have justice, and stating that the Sheriff and other country officials and prominent men of West Plains were a band of compirators sworn to take the life of Monks, and they (the Monks men) had them spotted, and intended to kill the last one of them. The whole party went to the Sheriff's office, and david him to arrest any of them or attempt it, and they would shoot him and clean out the town. They then rode over the town. The writers of the communication then called on the Governor in the name of the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of the country to take speedy means to bring Monks and his followers to justice; stating further that, unless this was done, many lives of good citizens will be sacrificed.

An Alleged Horse-Thief Arrested.

counterfeit \$20 bills, was on the street which threw away on their way to jall.

nental Bank, to recover \$68,125 with in om May 1, 1866, upon a check dapos the plaintiffs by one John Ross, a for thich bore the certification of the bank.

The Callendar Case.

Naw Yoax, March 29.—The jury in the Calandar case, being unable to agree, were discharged. It is stated they stood ten for conviction to two for sequittal.

An Alleged Counterfeiter Acquitted.
New Yonz, March 29.—District-Attorney Bliss yesterday entered a nol. pros. in the case of Joshua D. Minor, against whom there were three indictments for having in his possession plates for counterfeit \$2 bills.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Secession of the Junior Class.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

APPLETON, [Wis., March 29.—A serious difficulty has arisen between the Junior Class of Lawrence University and the Faculty, resulting in the seccession of the class in a body.

It seems that the class had arranged the programme for their exhibition, which was to have taken place next Tuesday, in a manner not satisfactory to the President, Dr. Steele; and the alternative arose of correcting the programme or leaving the institution. The class chose the latter, and have left, some of them having gone home. There appears to be no prospect of a settlement, and the University is left without any graduating class for next year. Public sympathy seems to be with the class, although the facts are not yet sufficiently known to warrant a public opinion of the merits of the case.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, March 28.—The social evil question, which excited great interest in this city during the past winter, and has been the subject of much contention in the Legislature, was finally settled at the night session of the House last night, when the bill repealing the regulating clause of the Gity Charler was passed, and then the bill, which passed the Senste on Tuesday, and which retains the present Hospital and Reformatory, and prevents the raiding of bawdyhouses, was adopted by a large majority.

CALIMORNIA.

San Francisco, March 29.—Farley's bill for a
State Board of Transportation Commissioners
assed the Senate last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The Kilbourn Bam Case.

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—Another protracted trial of the suit of J. W. Bradford, of Quincy, against the Kilbourn Manufacturing Company, ended last evening with a verdict, after severa ended last evening with a vertex, actor several hours' deliberation, similar to that in the former like case, giving both sides something to crow over,—\$1,100 damages being awarded for in-jury done in running lumber over the dam, but the dam not being interfered with.

The Corwin-Stillwell Bond Case Set-

The Cerwin-Stillwell Bond Case Set-Lied.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 28.—The celebrated sait for the recovery of \$14,500 worth of United States 7-30 bonds, the receipt for which figured so conspicuously in the Corwin-Stillwell tragedy trial here, in Japuary last, was decided to-day in favor of Corwin, the jury finding from the evidence that the bonds were deposited for safe keeping, to be returned when called for, as alleged and shown by the receipt. The result is taken and considered by all here as a complete vindication of Corwin, as well as his father-in-law, Mr. Makepeace, from the charges made at the trial in January, by Stillwell's friends.

A New York Broker Arrested, Charged with Seeking the Special Agents'

New Yong, March 28.—John P. Atkinson, a street-broker and discharged Custom-House officer, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to stab Special Agent B. G. Jayne. Jayne says it is the third time that Atkinson has attempted his life, and states, in explanation, that he caused his dismissal from the Custom-House four years ago for frauds on the Government. Atkinson says that he only detended himself, seizing a heavy cane which Jayne attempted to strike him with, and threatening to stab him if the cane was used. Atkinson says the whole affair grew out of a demand by him upon Jayne for \$85,000 for information fees in the Weld case, in Boston, which Jayne has repeatedly refused to pay, danying that Atkinson has any claim.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Iron-Workers in Milwaukee. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuse.

MILWAUKER, Wis., March 29.—The rollers and heaters of the Milwaukee Iron Company, who have been out of work to the number of about 1,000 since the first week of this month, are trying to negotiate a basis of agreement. They work by contract on the sliding scale, either side having liberty to terminate work at thirty days' notice. On the 11th of March, the men gave notice, and the Company immediately retorted by shutting down the mills, and no work has been done since. A committee of the men visited the officers last week, but could come to no arrangement, and a second meeting will probably take place in a few days.

RELIGIOUS.

The Schism in Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J.

New York, March 29.—Quite a sensation is leoming up among the Episcopalians in Newark, consequent on a schism among the congregation and Vestry of Grace Church. It appears that the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and the Vestry are in favor of High-Church Ritualism, whereas a very comiderable portion of the congregation are not. A communication signed by nearly 100 members of the church has been addressed to Bishop Odenheimer, supplicating his interference with the advanced ritualism in vogue at Grace Church.

CASCALITIES.

Fatal Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

New York, March 28.—Two freight trains came in collision this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Central Road, near Jorsey City, killing a freman and brakeman and fatally wounding the conductor named Metz. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the telegraph-operator at the signal station, who ordered one train to go on when he had instructions to detain it till the other passed. The operator has been arrested.

ton three pay 7 per cent, one 6½ per cent, eight 6 per cent, seventeen 5 per cent, one 3½ per cent, one 3½ per cent, one 3 per cent. The average percentage is 4 78-100 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and Lower Missouri Valley, morthwesterly and southwesterly winds, higher importances of the surface of The Things of the per temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional mow.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Outlook Not En

This Congress Engaged in Turning Things Wrong Side Out THE FINANCES.
Dispatch to the Chicago I
THY OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Fifty members of the House have signified their desire to speak on the bill now pending in that body from the Banking and Currency Committee. The prospects are that by Wednesday a vots will be reached. It is understood that the bill will be open to amendments, and a protracted fight may be looked for. A careful review of the ground and a calculation of the chances indicates that, beyond a doubt, the financial legislation of this seasion will comprise the legalizing of the issue of the reserve, and the enactment of a free-banking law.

As those who favor the proposition to retire that part of the reserve already issued are termed, do not seem to have remaining the slightest hope of checking the wild impulse for more money that has fast hold on a majority of both Houses.

money that has fast hold on a majority of both Houses. A compromise in the shape of appropriations giving to the West and South \$44,000,000 more of National Bank currency, besides legalizing the issue of the reserve, is feebly talked of, but is vigorously

SOUTED BY THE INFLATIONEYS,
who are not happy when contemplating any limit whatever to the currency of the country. Eighty-eight millions additional currency, which would be authorized if the compromise should be adopted, would only what the appetite of the people for more. They say nothing will answer the demand but unlimited facilities for the issue of paper money. The main part of the work on inancial legislation will doubtless be done this week, and there is hope that by the end of the next fortnight the country will know the werst. [To the Associated Freez.]

MASSINGER SO. The Scentary of the

Washington, March 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$1,000,000 in gold each Thurs-day during the month of April.—\$5,000,000 in all. THE INVESTIGATING BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
THIS CONGRESS AS AN INQUISITOR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—There is

unusual amount of investigating in progress here this winter, which will doubtless have the effect to place a restraining influence where it will do most good hereafter upon officials who have grown extravagant and careless—to use no stronger terms—by a long interval free from embarrassing inquisitions on the part of the next

have been put under way since the beginning of the secsion, besides those which have been made by the regular Committees on Expenditures in the various departments, and there is a fair prospect that more will be undertaken before the secsion closes.

prospect that more will be undertaken before the session closes.

A Joint-Select Committee are employed in investigating the charges against the officials of the District Government. The House Committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice are investigating alleged frauds committed by West Arkanass Judicial District officials, and they will probably push their inquiries into the Districts of South and North Carolina, Iowa, Southern Illinois, and Dakott.

A Military Court is investigating the charges against Gen. Howard. The House Indian Affairs Committee have just begun an investigation into the alleged frauds in Indian contracts. They do

in the customs service and the Sanborn con-tracts in the Internal Bevenue service; and the revelations that have been made in those matters are probably not a sample of that which remains to be told,

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triusme.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Ex-Gov.
Walker, of Virginia, is said to be a candidate for Congress from the Richmond District.

Vice-President Wilson leaves the cit—some time this week for his home in Massachusetts. After spending a few days there he will go to Hot Springs, Ark.

Admiral Porter's condition remains unchanged to-night.

DEATH FROM ABORTION.

Shortly after noon yesterday, a report reached the Twenty-second Street Station that Kate Smith, a girl about 20 years old, had died suddenly at the boarding-house of Mr. Leffler, 118 Eighteenth street. Inquiry was made and the following facts were learned: About a year ago Miss Smith who is of German extraction and 22 years of Mr. Leffler, 118 Eighteenth street. Inquiry was made and the following facts were learned: About a year ago Miss Smith, who is of German extraction and 22 years of age, came to the States from Canada, and went to Burlington, Is., where she has relatives living. After residing in Burlington a short time, she came to Chicago last June, and went to the Lefflers as a domestic. Soon becoming tired of this, she began working out, boading meanwhile at the same place she had been employed. At this time she was receiving the attentions of a man named W. 8. Payne. Without dwelling anymore on the case, it is only necessary to say it is another sad repetition of the old, old story. Under promise of marriage, Payne ascluded his trusting victim, and then ran away leaving to her only shame, and, as the sequal shows, death. The poor girl, wishing to cave herself and friends from diagrace, began about two months ago to take some of the many vile nostrums for the purpose of producing an abortion. She became ill, and her eister, Miss Mattie Smith, came from Burlington to nurse her. She seems to have been left by Payne in charge of a friend of his, S. D. Pierce, a real-estate broker of this city, and under the medical treatment of Drs. R. Bingham and C. Ritcher, upon whom Mattie Smith and Pierce lay the blame of Kate's death.

The officers ar saided Pierce, and locked him up in the Twenty-second Street Station. He has an office in the Wadsworth Block, No. 179 Madiaon street, and on his person were found several letters from Payne, thowing the latter to be a regular Don Juan. His last letter was dated it Day ton, O., where he has relatives living, Mattie burned up most of her sister's letters, but a few

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

at vesset when last seen.

—The fifth ballot for United Sta The fifth ballot for United States Senator staken in the Massachussetts Legislature arday. It resulted as follows: Dawes, 88; ar. 75; Curtis, 68; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; ititier, Washburn, and Pierce, 1 each. The ole number of votes was 254; necessary to a

A strike has taken place among the coof the Eric Railroad in the machines. Susquehanna Depot, Pa., which has been ed by violent demonstrations on the workers. od by violent demonstrations on the part or new workmen. Kinsty or more engines have been disabled, and freight valued at \$2,000,000 is de-tamed on side-tracks. The men express their determination to continue the blockade until their demands are satisfied. Their grievance is that which remains to be told.

The Joint Printing Committee are investigating charges made against the Congressional Printing-Office and also inquiring as to the advisability of abolishing that institution. They also conduct their proceedings in complete secrey. The House Post-Office Committee are looking into the payment of motites to Post-Office Special Agents when arrests of Postmasters have been made, and fines assessed for minor offenses. This comes up under a bill introduced by Gen. Banning, of Ohio, and will, it is alleged, result in some developments that will

ASTONISH THE PROPLE finore than they will Creswell. A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee are here, and have been investigating the charges against Judges Busteed and Durell, and will, it is thought, submit articles of impeachment against each of these individuals at an early day.

The First National Bank investigation, and one that is in contemplation into the Freedmann's Savings Bank, complete the list. The investigations have, girth but two exceptions, viz. the District investigation and the Howard Court of Inquiry, been ordered with a degree of unanimity that is indicative of the fact that the present Congress is not disposed to cover up wrong-doing in any quarter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triburae.

Barney Williams was arrested by officer Sciberd while breaking into Weir's paint-store on State street, near LaSalle, about 8 o'clock last evening. He resisted the officer and out him quite badly with a hatchet, but the latter bravely stack to him and lodged him in the Armory.

Officer Harris, last evening, found James Donohoe trying to break into O. M. Owan' boot and shoe store, No. 2 Market street. He arrested him and locked him up in the Armory. On his person were found a diamond for cutting glass, several boxes of pins, and 199 postagestamps, thought to have been stolen from Blackman Bros. 'commission house.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a man named John Davis was walking along Mitchell street with a woman, and when he resched the corner of Johnson street, he met a party of three young men, one of whom insulted the woman, whereupon Davis pitched into him, and a free fight ensued, in which Davis received a swere wound in the abdomen, produced by a knife. When he received the wound, he made for a drug-store, corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets, where his wounds were dressed. His sassalauts excepted, although Davis describes one of them so that the police think they know him. Davis bears a hard same, and the above, which is his story, it somewhat doubted by Sergeant O'Donnell. His wounds are dangerous, but not likely to prove fatal.

JOHNSON-In this city, Sunday morning, March S., Ann Johnson, wite of Sonjamin W. Johnson, and nother of George W. and Claudius Blair, in the first year of her age. The second of the family are invited to attend the function has late residence, 648 Surmide-et., in Tennday, the second in Kan Mills.

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WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10 A. A large variety of work will be offered, and begree as semindful that primes range much lower now than the large in fairly species.

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OS & 70 WABASH-AV., WEDNERDAY, April 1, at 9% a. m. A fine the of ca-made goods, together with other first-class work. CLOTHING, WOOLENS

Cloths, Piece Goods, &c., THURSDAY, April 2, at 9:30 A. I Also, a line of Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods, Edgings, Inscritons, &c. Bilver-plated Ware, Hardware, &c. Gented Purvishing Goods, Underson

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No. 64 Eighteenth-st. Puesday Morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock, We will sell the Entire Furniture and Contents of Daing House, No. 64 Eighteenth-et. Parlor Furniture, Brussels, Carpets, Pine Mirrors, Easy Chairs, &c. Chamber Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room Furniture, Crockery and Gas-ware, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., NO. 108 MADISON-ST. ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY ONE FIRE RESIDENCE LOT, fronting Im-School Park and Skry-minto-st, being Lot I in Sea to be id feet deep. TWO LOTS, 1 and 2, Block I, 600 feet front, on I ster-av, Corner Strive minto-st. MONDAY MODERNO, March 38, at 11 o'clock, at Austin Booms, 108 Lear Madion-st. Turne at also

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Entire Furniture OF THE ELDREDGE HOUSE Corner of Washington and Halated-ots., at another MONDAY, March 10, at 9% o'clock, or the present we shall sell by order of the mortages, the entire l'entire sellent of the contents in the Edgredge House; the contents if nor Parlors, Distingtonom, and Office; extra Red. Eggling Table and Red Lines. Orocker, Glass, and Plasse was in fact, everything in the house.

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Carpets, in quantities to suit and rell,
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Monday Morning, March 30, at 10 a m. We will sait the ENTIRE CONTENTS, somisting of the will sait the ENTIRE CONTENTS, somisting of the marchs-top Chamber See, Hair International Actions, two first breases and Inching Corporation of the Content o By N. P. HARRISON LARGE AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

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